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THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

"THE GOVERNMENT PER" HAS SOOTHED THE TROUBLE

PLAY HAS FALLEN FLAT IN NORFOLK

The People 'Let It Alone" With Telling Effect--James E. Shepard Doing Good Work in Foreign Lands--New Club Organizec.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., May 8.—The so-called "exodus" of white employes from the office of the Auditor of the Navy Department does not warrant one-tenth of the space devoted to it by the bourbon newspapers of the South and the timorous ones among the Afro-American editorial contingent. The appointment of Mr. Ralph W. Tyler as the head of that important branch of the government service has caused sporadic discussion here and there, and many quiet mutterings of discontent have been heard, but the thing, at best, is but the same old "tempest in the tea-pot" that is always heard about Washington and elsewhere whenever a colored man gets a position a little above the ordinary. A few "po' whites" kick up a small-sized row; they threaten to put the government out of business by resigning, or embarrassing it by transferring to another department; but, in the final analysis, when the "boss" Secretary indicates by his indifference to their complaints that he isn't at all worried over their "famdoolishness," they gradually subside and remain at their work, with such contentedness as they may be able to command in the premises. It is a habit of this class of cheap whites, that they will cut off a black man's opportunities to gratify a petty notion about the place he should occupy, if they can do so without material cost to themselves, but when they are confronted with the prospect of an elimination from "Uncle Sam's" attractive pay-roll, they "renig" at once and conclude to swallow their infignation for an indefinite period. They will not eat in the same lunch room with the Negro outside the department, do not care to ride beside him in the street cars, and ignore him at every turn; but inside the walls of the government buildings, they consume their noonday ham sandwich and coffee in company, sit at adjoining desks, wash in the same bowls and wipe their fevered brow upon the same towels; they may not like it, but they grin and bear it because they must, because not to do so, means loss of so many crisp greenbacks "per,' and money is the white man's tender spot. Prejudice is wafted to the four winds of heaven when the indulgence in that luxury pinches the exceedingly sensitive Caucasian pocket-book. If the white clerks, stenographers, etc., do not wish to work under a capable and respectable colored man, "Uncle Sam" can very easily fill their places with others who are not so thin-skinned, even if a few of the brought, young Afro-Americans in the various bureaus, have to be pressed into service, and the grand old Ship of State will move on in the "old sweet way." The "fuss" is about over now, and we can afford to drop the subject to the advantage of all concerned.

* * *

Judicious agitation is a good thing, but much of the agitation carried on in some quarters appears to us to be rather unwise, to say the least. Particularly so is the continued advertisement given Tom Dixon and his villainous "Clansman," by the well-meaning colored leaders in the various cities where the play is to be produced. The vulgar and dismal character of the spectacle has been paraded before the country, and in every section, it has nauseated the best people, nad they have dismissed it from serious consideration. So brutal is its general tenor and so overdrawn are its situations and argument that it has been shorn of its power to do harm, and to keep up the alarm over its comings and goings is to keep it alive in the popular mind and play into the hands of the very clever press agent, who is drawing a big salary for exploiting the vile monstrosity. It is a matter of common notoriety that it is a part of the game of this shrewd manipulator of profitable publicity to get word to the Negroes about a week or two ahead of the date for which "The Clansman" is booked to appear in the several communities, and have them adroitly stirred up to a frenzy of excitement over the coming of the play. As a result of this deep-laid plot, there is aroused a widespread interest, far in excess of the merits of the show and crowded houses nightly are gathered into the theatre to witness the spectacle that has caused so much gabble. We are not sure but that it might be the better part to "let it alone," and permit the rotten thing to die a natural death—as other insane dramatic hodge-podges have done which failed to convey a wholesome moral or to appeal to the good sense of the masses.

* * *

Right now, in the city of Norfolk, Va., is an apt illustration of the weight of the argument we are making. For the past month or so, the dead-walls of every highway and byway of that hustling City-by-the-Sea" have proclaimed the "startling" fact that "'The Clansman' is coming!" and that the engagement would be for the season, for the entertainment of the exposition visitors. The company came on a week in advance of the opening for elaborate rehearsals and special scenery was gotten together for the occasion. Tom Dixon himself rushed into town, amid a fanfare of many drums and the tooting of innumerable tom-toms, to personally conduct the preliminaries, and fleet-footed Mercuries scampered about the market place to herald the glad tidings. The daily papers printed the conventional paid notices and the bill posters waxed fat. But, somehow, the good people of Norfolk refused to "enthuse" over the monster event. The beginning of the "run" brought out a handful of curiosity seekers, and after a night or two the "crowds" dwindled down to a corporal's guard, and everybody has now practically concluded to "forget it." From the outset, the "Clansmans" posters looked like all other fly-by-night shows that strike the town. The white citizens allowed the matter to go on without comment of any especial nature. No colored minister denounced it from his pulpit or in private; no civic organization filed a protest against its production; no city official was approached for an injunction; nobody talked about it on the curbstone or in the barber shops. In, fact, very few people seemed to know that the apparition was in the city. Further than that, nobody looked as if they gave—a kity. To make a long story short, "The Clansman" has fallen flat in Norfolk, and the so-called "run" at the Academy of Music, with the unspeakable author as a side attraction, bids fair to be a losing proposition for both Tom Dixon and the local management. The "let it alone" policy has proven a monumental success. Its wisdom has been amply vindicated. Tom Dixon has made thousands of dollars in the past two years through the ill-advised notoriety which our people have given him and his putrid mess; but it is very evident that a season of sanity is coming over the "spirit" of our dream, and the versatile press agent will be obliged to "cook up" another sensational advertising scheme, or the author, agent, pay and the entire outfit will have to go to the theatrical scrap-heap for good and all. The Negro has been used as a cat's paw long enough, and he is determined to be "worked" no more as a tool for these designing scoundrels. Your correspondent ventures this parting word to record the beginning of the end of a well-meant agitation, which, having served its purpose, should now be permitted to depart in peace to "that bourne from whence no nightmares e'er return."

* * *

No class of workers are doing the Negro race more practical benefit in the eyes of the great world than the intelligent, broadly-informed and well-groomed representatives of the international religious bodies, who are being sent to the lands across the sea, where, but for their eloquent tongues and earnest advocacy of our cause, the bright side of our story of struggle and triumph never he heard. They tell of us as we are, and give the lie to the marplots who would decry our merits on every continent under the sun, and hold us up to the scorn and derision of every civilized nation. Among those who are nobly carrying our banner in foreign lands is Dr. James E. Shepherd, of North Carolina, the brilliant and affective field secretary of the colored work for the International Sunday School Association. He left America in February to represent the Negroes of this country at the World's Sunday School Convention at Rome, and since that time

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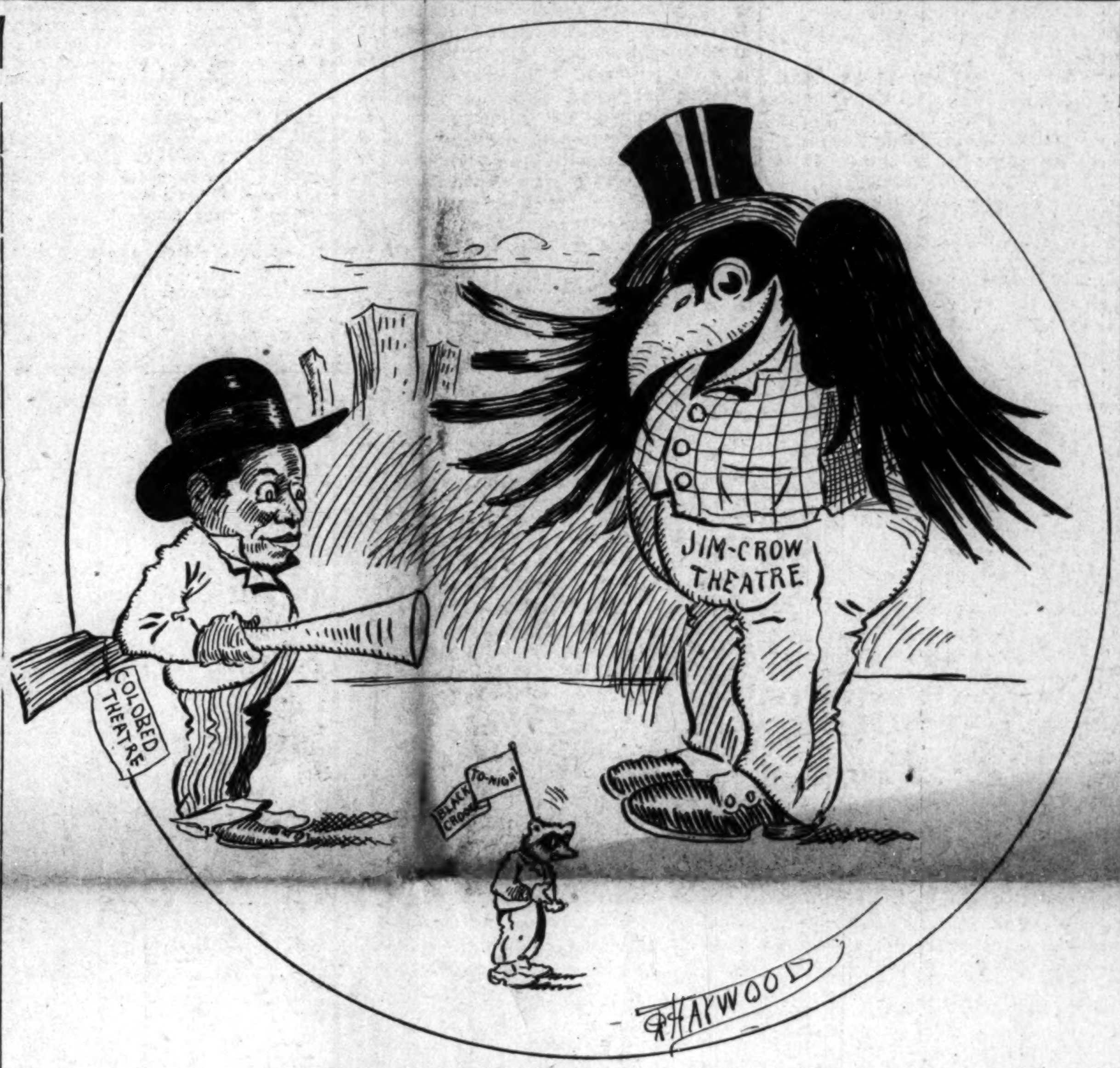

As a Matter of Business the Negro Has Begun to Realize the Necessity of Theatres of Their Own.

SPECIAL CONCERT DEFENDED

Prominent People Guests of the Falls City--Dr. Hunter Speaks to Large Appreciative Audience.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(Special to The Freeman.)—By the time The Freeman will be published, Prof. W. M. McClellan will have presented to the people of this city a Negro May Festival at the Liederkrantz Hall. As stated in last week's issue, owing to the promoters arranging to give a special concert for the white patrons, Dr. W. T. Peyton, editor of the Columbia taken the view that the affair had been used to discriminate and infuse "Jim Crowism" into the colored community, which opinion was shared by Miss Julia Young, editor of the Kentucky Standard, and seconded by Mr. W. H. Goodall, one of the most brilliant young citizens of this city. The promoters, however, say that in order that the notable talent secured, could be brought here it was necessary and right that they present them in a manner which the greatest financial returns could be obtained for the success of the engagement and the purpose for which it was given, helping the Colored Branch of the Y. M. C. A. They feel the expressed criticism should not effect the success of the entertainment at all. It is to be regretted that such unfortunate controversy should come up when such excelelnt talent is about to visit our city.

At this writing we have not seen the great Cole and Johnson musical comedy. They have just arrived in the city and have been comfortably located. We have been in the company of Mr. Sam Corker, the advance agent of the show, for several days. No show has ever visited this city and has had as much advance matter appear in the local papers as that of Cole and Johnson, through the personal efforts of Mr. Corker. On asking Mr. Cole for an interview, he said: "Wait and see the show." However, he said, "We are doing a banner business, have no kick to make; everybody is well and happy, and we hope to give the Louisville people a show that they will feel proud of." It is worth knowing that on this day every seat in the balcony is sold. Hundreds are most likely to be turned away each night, as was during the stay of Williams and Walker.

Nothing but celebrities have been the guests of the colored citizens in the last few days. Dr. J. E. Hunter of Lexington, one of the most prominent surgeons in this country, was here Friday night and spoke to a large audience at the Thirteenth and Broadway Street Church. His subject, "Tuberculosis of the Negro; Its Cause and Treatment," was discussed in a most elegant manner. There were no large words that the layman could not understand; no attempt on his part to show how much he knew by talking out of sight of his audience. He was plain, full of wit and humor, instructive and interesting. He was introduced by Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, the president of the Falls City Medical Association. Dr. Hunter called attention to the many causes of consumption, starting with the germ terberculae, its cause, treatment and preventative. He denied that the Negro was more susceptible to consumption than any other race, but he did say that their surroundings, habits and living had caused more of them to die with the disease than in days of 1849 down to 1861. He spoke of the Negroes' chest measurement in the Civil War and how it had become smaller during the Spanish American War. He discussed the preconditions that developed the germ, which were ingestion, inoculation, inhilation and spray. He advised his hearers about bad ventilation in houses, churches and lodge rooms. He warned the whole audience to live temperately, use pure food, open air, wear clean clothes and obey hygienic conditions. After the address he was driven to the Y. M. C. A. by Dr. W. D. Whedbee and given a public reception. Here he met a large number of Louisville's most representative citizens. After the public reception a luncheon was served later, at which there were nine of the most prominent physicians in the city. While here he was the guest of Dr. Whedbee.

Judge Barnett of Chicago is in the city, the guest of Hon. A. S. White, dean of the Central Law School. On Tuesday night of this week, Attorney Barnett will speak at the Masonic Temple, one of teh handsomest theaters in the South. It will be thc

(Continued on page four.)

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

Opens Auspiciously—Colored Department Handsomely Recognized—President's Cordian Greeting.

PINE BEACH, Norfolk, Va., April 27.—The Jamestown Ter-Cennial Exposition, commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of the first landing of English-speaking people at Jamestown Island, was formally opened yesterday with great eclat. The day was ideal, and the attendance numbered fully 65,000 people, representing every race, color, creed and candition under the sun. The elaborate program was carried out without a flaw, and the magnificent naval review and parade of soldiers and sailors, together with many other brilliant and spectacular features, contributed to make the scene from daylight to dark one of dazzling splendor, unprecedented in the annals of Virginia's history. President Roosevelt was the stellar attraction, and his patriotic address, breathing a spirit of broad and intense Americanism in every line, gave the occasion a most auspicious setting among the truly great events of the century.

The colored people mingled freely amid the massive throng. They had access to all the exhibit buildings that were in a condition to be viewed by the public. The transportation facilities were ample. On the steamboat lines to and from the exposition grounds and connecting with the various points of interest in the vicinity there was no discrimination on account of color.

The recognition bestowed upon the officers of the Negro department was gratifyingly liberal, and the hearty welcome and courteous treatment extended them by the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition Company were appreciated, not only by them in their personal capacity, but because of what it meant to the race at large. A commodious box in the grand stand, not far from that occupied by the presidential party and the governor of Virginia, was set apart for the Executive Committee and the officers of the Negro Development Company,

(Continued on page four.)

"THE VARDAMAN IDEA"

HARRIS DICKSON WRITES TO SATURDAY EVENING POST

HOW TO SOLVE THE PPOBLEM

Governor of Mississippi Afflicted With "Negrophobia" Preventing Him From Seeing Fairly--Should Read History Closely.

The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, of April 27th issue, contains a long and exhaustive article by one Harris Dickson on "The Vardaman Idea," showing how the governor of Mississippi would solve the Race Question. Everyone knows that the governor is afflicted with the disease known as "Negrophobia," and it is impossible for him to see his way clear to concede a fair promise in the discussion of the question, because he is so insatiated with the virus of race prejudice. We quote the following from the Post as some of the governor's vaporings:

"Here is the Vardaman Idea—a very simple matter, after all. It does not take two men and a boy to comprehend it:

"The Negro should never have been trusted with the ballot. He is different from the white man. He is congenitally unqualified to exercise the most responsible duty of citizenship. He is physically, mentally, morally, racially and eternally the white man's inferior. There is nothing in the history of his race, nothing in his individual character, nothing in his achievements of the past nor his promise for the future which entitles him to stand side by side with the white man at the ballot-box.

"This inestimable privilege was thrust upon the Negro, snatching him out of his twenty thousand barbaric years and placing him shoulder to shoulder with the heir of all the ages. This was a stupendous blunder, worse than any crime, and the sober second thought of the nation should correct it.

"We must repeal the Fifteenth and modify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Then we shall be able in our legislation to recognize the Negro's racial peculiarities, and make laws to fit them. This should leave the matter precisely as was intended by the fathers of the Republic."

Nowhere in the article do we see any proof of the "physical, moral, mental inferiority of the race as compared with the white man, the mere oft-repeated assertion is "chestnutty" for persons of the Vardaman idea frequently make such statements, but never present any proof. We assert it with equal emphasis, and in the hope of presenting some proof that Vardaman's propositions, argument and conclusions are both illogical and inaccurate and we regret that a man of the governor's position and pretensions should try to impose upon the intelligence of the citizens of the United tSates, and more especially upon the good readers of the Post. Abuse is not argument and ridicule is not logic and no one knows this better than the governor himself, but still if he enjoys, or rather rerives any satisfaction for so inconsistent a position he is welcome to the "fame" he gets thereby, The Freeman doesn't envy him a bit. He craves for the reputation of being an authority on the past, present and future or probable future degredation of the colored race.

We commiserate Vardaman and that large number of so-called "patriotic citizens" who are "standing face to face with the sordid problem," as there stated in the Post article, that think practically as he thinks. Those bold dogmatic assertions which he makes and which he thinks the public will accept as "profound argument" is delusive, and, we think he will live long enough to be convinced of the fallacy of his position. He rests his race prejudice and unfairness upon the mere assertion of the "physical, mental and moral" distinctions that exist between the races, but fails absolutely to give any proof that these differences found in the races proves either superiority or inferiority of race. He says that these differences exist and because they exist he calmly concludes that the white race is superior to the colored race."

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AMONG OUR EXCHANGES

St. Louis Palladium's leading editorial bemoans the condescention of the President in turning the executive offices into a place used as it says, "to play politics." It stands unequivocally opposed to the third trem idea.

* * *

The Star of Zion is discussing what is likely to take place at the approaching session of the general conference. Particular emphasis is laid upon the election of the general officers and names of the probable candidates ,is given. A lively time is prognosticated.

* * *

Christian Banner calls for a conference of Baptist leaders of the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, to meet on April 29 and 30, at Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, to discuss the best method to improve the condition of the race.

* * *

The Guardian, Boston, is elated over the way organized labor has forced the President's hand and caused him to modify some of his latest "strenuous utterances" concerning organized labor, etc. Editor Trotter is enthusiastic in his praise of Senator Foraker and extends to him a hearty vote of thanks.

* * *

The Florida Sentinel discusses what it denominates as "Jingo Legislation" in a plain, unvarnished manner, it decrys the fact that the present trend of things shows such a lack of "Brains which is much needed at the present time in the political world in the South, where prejudice is the supreme prompter or if you please, modus operandi."

* * *

The American Baptist, Louisville, thinks that the Florida Legislature has at last found a way to plan the repeal of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution, and it has passed a joint resolution declaring those two amendments to be void, and it has further declared for the complete disfranchisement of its colored citizens in the hope that in the nenar future the U. S. Supreme Court will sustain its contentions. Editor Steward, however, is not worried for he firmly believes in the validity of the amendments and thinks the Florida legislature will yet learn the fallacy of its position.

* * *

Here's what the **Colored Alabamian** has to say concerning Senator Foraker, which receives our cordial endorsement:

Senator Foraker and the Ohio Negroes

"The colored people throughout the United States are watching with much care and anxiety for the final outcome of the political contest now going on in the State of Ohio. The contest in many respects is a unique one.

"On the one hand is Senator Foraker, an able lawyer, one of the foremost of all our public men, a man who loves justice and would dare meet it out to all citizens, white or black alike; on the other hand is President Roosevelt, who unlawfully and unjustly discharged the Black Battalion of the 25th U. S. Infantry, "without honor"; and who, in so doing, struck a blow at one of the fundamental principles of the Republic. If those soldiers are guilty of the charge against them they ought to be punished; but at the same time they should have been given the fullest opportunity to establish their innocency; this the president would deny to them, and thus deprive them of an inherent right in American citizenship.

"It was fortunate that there was still left in the United States Senate a man who was not afraid of Roosevelt, who was willing to plead the just cause of the helpless, and who would dare to do his duty in this respect. For simply contending that the Negro soldiers, who were discharged "without honor" should be given their "day in court"; for contending that there should not be a ruthless disregard of the Federal Constitution, even where a Negro was involved, this man, Senator Foraker, is to-day opposed in his own home State by a reckless and wicked President who preaches that "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." For injustice to the weak and helpless; for his failure to help and encourage a struggling people when the opportunity was presented, this Apostle of the "Square Deal" and of the "Door of Hope" for Negroes will yet live to see his utter undoing and his shameful defeat. We hope that the colored press of the country will bring heavy pressure to bear upon the colored voters of Ohio, to the end that they may see that it is their duty to stand by Senator Foraker in his mighty struggle against the worst and most dangerous enemy the Negroes have in this country."

The suggestion that Register W. T. Vernon be invited to deliver the dedicatory address at the opening of the Negro building at the Jamestown Exposition is being received with many evidences if approval in all sections of theh country.

Her Last Alias

By HORACE HEMSTREET

Copyright, 1906, by E. C. Parcells

Clayton looked up from his book. He had not realized that anything unusual was going on until a scream from the girl roused him. Two men were arguing with her. She, white faced, but determined, held her ground.

"There must be some mistake," she insisted. "I am Una Ormonde of Detroit. I am on my way to meet a party of friends, with whom I am going abroad. If I miss the boat, I shall not only lose the trip, but I shall find myself in New York alone and friendless. Can't you believe me?"

"We believe the going to Europe part all right," grinned one of the detectives. "That's the only part that sounds good to us. Come ahead! We can't keep the train waiting for you."

He laid his hand upon her shoulder, and the girl gave a little cry. Clayton

"I HAVE BEEN MOST MISERABLY SEA SICK. WHY DID YOU SEARCH FOR ME?"

threw down the book and crossed the aisle.

"What is the matter?" he asked. "Why do you annoy this lady?"

"This ain't no lady. She is a confidence queen," said the detective roughly. "Don't you come butting in or we'll have to run you in too."

"There's some mistake here," Clayton said quietly. "I presume you are making the arrest on information?"

The detective drew a printed slip from his pocket and passed it to Clayton. It recited that Loa Cogswell, alias Pfeffer, alias Hay, alias Goodrich, was wanted in Chicago for swindling. She was supposed to be making her escape to London or Paris. The description in a general way fitted the girl, but Clayton saw that some mistake had been made. He had been looking at the girl all the afternoon, and he would have sworn that she was no criminal. That her distress was real was apparent.

"This is all wrong," he said decidedly. "That description would fit hundreds of women who have passed through this station today. If you arrest Miss Ormonde, you will be sued for false imprisonment. I know her to be the person she says she is."

"One of her pals, eh?" sneered the detective. "I guess we'd better take you too."

Clayton handed the man a card.

"If you want to mess things up still further," he said quietly, "go ahead."

The officer looked at the card. "Got any letters to back this up?" he demanded. Clayton produced several from his coat. The detective touched his hat.

"I guess we made a mistake," he said uncertainly. "Sorry we troubled the lady. I hope this will go no further, sir."

"It's all right, I suppose," was the careless answer. "If Miss Ormonde will excuse you, I have nothing more to say."

The girl bowed her willingness, and the two men filed sheepishly out of the car. Arresting a confidence queen was one thing. Mistaking a friend of the son of the governor of the state was quite another. They were glad they were let off so easily.

Una turned to Clayton.

"I am very much obliged to you," she said softly. "I don't know what I should have done had they taken me off the train. I am to sail in the morning with Uncle Jim and a party of friends. Father sent him a draft for my expenses, and I should have landed in New York without funds or friends had I been detained."

"I am glad to have been of service," Clayton said. "May I sit down here for a few minutes? You see, the other passengers are looking, and since I so boldly claimed acquaintance it would look odd if I returned to my own seat."

"It was a daring thing to do," she smiled. "How do you know that I am not this confidence queen?"

"That's easy," he declared. "You do not look the part. I think I am a better judge of human nature than the chaps with the badges."

She bowed her acknowledgment of the compliment.

"I should hate to feel that I looked like a swindler," she laughed.

"You look more like an angel," he said daringly and looking into the clear eyes. "It was that that first attracted my attention."

"I saw you looking several times," she said demurely. "You certainly made an exhaustive study."

"I did not mean to be impertinent," he said. "I did not know that I was rude."

"You were not," she conceded. "It was more that I was—well, let's say observant."

Clayton flushed. Somehow the girl had made an impression on him when she first came into the car. It was pleasant to think that she, too, had been interested. The thought gave him courage, and almost before they realized it the porter began to brush the passengers down.

"Mercy!" she cried. "I did not know that time was passing so. We are almost in New York."

"I wish we were headed the other way," he said regretfully. "May I call before you go?"

"I sail in the morning," she said. "I am sorry that I cannot say yes. You see, I don't know what plans have been made for this evening, and it might not look well to have you calling when I cannot explain."

"May I write?" he asked eagerly. "I do not want to have you slip right out of my life."

"I think it would be better," she said slowly. "I wish you would even forget my name. I—I cannot explain."

"I'll think of you as Mlle. Alias," he said promptly. "Your double had so many names that I shall pretend that you are she."

They had risen and were standing on the platform of the Pullman. She put her hand in his.

"Perhaps I am," she said softly. "Thank you so much for your kindness, and goodby."

She had slipped down the steps and was lost in the crowd before Clayton had recovered from the audacity of that last speech. He knew that it could not be true, yet for a moment the suggestion shocked him. He hurried down the platform after her, but the boats were just leaving their slips as he passed through the gate, and she was lost.

For weeks Clayton puzzled over that speech. He knew very well that she was not the swindler, yet why did she choose to create that doubt? The more he reasoned the more puzzled he became. Only one fact stood unchanged. He loved her. That was certain.

Business called him to London, and there, away from his friends, he came to his decision. When his business affairs were straightened out he would go straight to Detroit and see if he could locate the Ormondes.

But he did not have to wait that long. He took the boat at Southampton, and at Cherbourg the passengers from Paris came on board. Clayton, leaning over the rail on the upper deck, saw a figure ascending the gangway that caused his heart to beat faster.

It could be none other than Mlle. Alias. He hurried down to the lower deck, but could not find her, and, though the passenger list gave her name, for two days he looked for her in vain.

Then, late in the evening, a wan little figure was helped out on deck and established in a steamer chair. Clayton hurried toward her.

"I have been looking for you for two days," he said when greetings had been exchanged. "Where have you concealed yourself?"

"In my berth," she explained. "I have been most miserably seasick. Why did you search for me?"

"I wanted to ask you to become my wife," he said directly.

"Not knowing whether I am a confidence worker or not?" she demanded.

"Knowing in my heart that you are not," he corrected, "why did you seek to raise such a doubt?"

"As a test," she said. "Had you not believed in me you would have lost interest, and I wanted to see"—

"Are you content?" he asked as his hand closed over hers. "I have never lost faith."

She spoke no word, yet Clayton knew that he had won, and he bent and kissed her. "We shall add Clayton to your aliases," he smiled. "That will be the last."

An unique organization would be "The Amalgamated Asociciation of Distinguished Citizens Who Have Been Offered Fabulous Sums to Prepare Exhibits for the Jamestown Exposition." To secure a certificate of membership, an "indignant declination" might be submitted, but no copy of the alleged offer should be required.

The idle critics of Booker Washington have oen ddecided advantage over the eminent Tuskegeean. They can find all manner of fault with the institution he has built up, but he is unable to get back at them by finding any institution to criticise that they have built up.

Vegetarianism Is Beneficial

Convincing Facts Substantiate Claims of Those Who Object to Meat as Food.

The strongest physical specimens of humanity, and those having the greatest endurance are found among those who reject meats as food. There is a mass of scientific and other literature on the subect which any one may get and read—and it is very convincing. It shows that vegetarians (of whom there are thousands in America) live longer and at less cost, have less sickness, are clearer minded, and have greater vitality to withstand shocks of accident or misfortune than those who subsist on meat food.

The only food the earth produces which contains every element required for perfect nutrition is wheat which, from earliest ages, has been regarded as man's natural food.

On account of its richness in carbohydrates, wheat is known as a "force producer." The best food form of wheat is Malta Vita in which pure malt extract is used when the food is made to convert the wheat starch (principal carbohydrate) into maltose ready for absorption by the blood as soon as the food is eaten. No other flaked wheat food is treated in this manner.

The maltose of Malta-Vita is quickly converted into blood nerve and brain stuff without depleting the vitality—hence freshens the energies at once and gives power to brain and body as no other food does, without robbing the system of natural strenghth

Malta-Vita gives much greater energy than any kind of meat. It is predigested wheat, the most perfect of all foods and should be made a part of the regular diet of all who value good health and long life. Sold by grocers, large sealed packages, 10 cents.

HIGHER WAGES TO NEGRO WORKMEN

Secured by This New Union Order—Grows By Leaps and Bounds—Started Five Years Ago with Nothing But a "Principle"—Now Has Over 400 Subordinate Lodges and 36,000 Members.

Over 30,000 homes of our people have been filled with joy, because of the Protection of a great and powerful Union Order, which is using its strength and influence to secure better conditions for our people. This is the first and only great Union Order in this country, holding an International Union Charter from the Courts, which giv s full Protection and Benefits to our race.

There is no color, race or sex discrimination in this Order. The negro has an equal standing with the white members, and can be elected to hold any office. Every effort is made to advance the condition of the members, by securing equal opportunities to work with other workmen, to learn the trades and to have steady work at high wages and Union hours.

The Grand Lodge donates $100.00 for the burial of each deceased member. A fine monthly Journal is published. A Membership Book of the Order is recognized by all Lodges everywhere. Distressed members are assisted. Each member and Subordinate Lodge has the privilege of buying stock in the Order, on low monthly payments, said stock paying 8 per cent interest, guaranteed.

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FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"

Makes the Hair Pliable, Soft and Easy to Comb

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
I used only one bottle of your pomade and my hair has stopped breaking off and has greatly improved. When I started using this wonderful preparation my hair was seven inches long and now it is ten inches or more. Yours truly.
314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 30, 1905.
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every one.
Yours respectfully, ELLY BYE.

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 13, 1898.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color.
C. L. ROBERTS.

Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, 1905.
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it. RHODA EDWARDS.

Paris, Mo., July 15, 1899.
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months. IDA PRETER.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6 1900.
Gentlemen: I have used your pomade and have found it to do more than it is recommended to do. It stops the hair from falling out and breaking off, and cleans the scalp and makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. MAGGIE REND.

I have seen the original letters and testify to the genuineness of the statements.

ELWOOD C. KNOX, Manager, The Freeman.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW," so straightens **Kinky or Curly Hair** that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length, and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes **Kinky or Curly Hair Straight,** as shown above. Its use makes the most **stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly** hair **soft, pliable** and **easy** to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly **perfumed** and **harmless,** it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE,** formerly known as "Ozonized Ox Marrow" has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and the label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. Be sure to get **Ford's,** as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** is put up only in **50c.** size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50c. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you, he can get it for you from his jobber or wholesale dealer, or send us **50c,** for one bottle, postpaid, or **$1.40** for three bottles, or **$2.50** for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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With a good horse and better company, there is no enjoyment to be compared to a drive through the country, when you are resting in one of our latest improved rubber-tired, easy-riding runabouts. The many superior qualities of these vehicles are responsible for the heavy demand by the pleasure-loving young people. **You must see one to fully appreciate them.**

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FIRST PUBLIC MEETING OF A GREAT ENTERPRISE

THE AFRO-AMERICAN REALTY CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, CONQUERS SUCCESS.

The First to Pay Dividends.

The Afro-American Realty Company of Philadelphia, held its first public meeting last week in Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Philadelphia. The evening was inclement, but a good-sized audience was present. Besides the officers, the Rev. Dr. Morissey, pastor of the Wesley Church; the Rev. Dr. Taliaferro, pastor of Holy Trinity Baptist Church; Counsellor G. W. Mitchell and Bishop J. S. Caldwell, spoke. The audience seemed much pleased with the common sense addresses delivered by men of experience and affairs.

Doctor J. S. Lennon, the President, acted as chairman of the meeting. He gave a brief account of the company's methods of dealing with the public and said the company had reason to congratulate itself upon the measure of success attained, and proceeded to introduce the spepakers. Mr. G. W. Henley, the appraiser, made an interesting talk and told in a brief manner how the company was given birth. The Secretary, Prof. H. T. Kealing, read his annual report which showed that the company's receipts for the year ending April 10, 1907, were nearly $8,000. His report also showed that the company owned real estate, clear, easily valued at $10,000, and plans were being laid to begin operation on its property Anacostia, Washington, D. C., containing 70 or more lots. "The houses to be built," said the Secretary, "are to be of a fine quality, so as to attract the best people of Washington and of the country." One gentleman of means in Pine Bluff, Ark., has written to have three lots reserved for him, and a dozen or more persons in Washington and others in Philadelphia have spoken for houses.

The Treasurer, Rev. Dr. G. L. Blackwell, said: "The funds of the company are in good condition and I am present to carry out the order of the directors, not in declaring dividends, but to pay dividends," and after informing the people that the company's shares were still selling at par $5.00 each, he proceeded to hand out the check for the six per cent. dividend declared by the directors at a previous meeting.

So elated over the fact that one colored company had so invested the people's money that it was in a position to pay a six per cent. dividend, several persons came forward and subscribed for nearly $500 worth of stock before the meeting closed.

During the meeting Bishop Caldwell, Dr. Taliaferro and Dr. Morrisey each remarked that they were glad to live long enough to see one colored company pay dividends. The Bishop said that he was a "joiner"; that he had joined every company around that seemed to have a promise of success and that he had been looking for a dividend check for these many years, but the Afro-American Realty Company of Philadelphia was the first company of which he was a member to ever declare and pay him a dividend on the money he had invested. "I believe," said he, "that the Afro-American Realty Company of Philadelphia is all right, because it has so handled the people's money as to redeem its promises, while the other colored companies, many oft hem are doing well, I highly recommend the Afro-American Realty Company and its management as being worthy of the people's confidence, and one in which the people's money will be safeguarded and profitably invested."

Since the meeting there has been great activity in the sale of the company's stock, and the outlook for a much increased business for the ensuing year is excellent. It will pay all who want a first-class investment to buy now before the stock rises.

This community, like many others, can do much in improving the industrial situation of which complaint is often heard. The conditions are given the people, the opportunity to earn money and—well, what? Give it up. The conditoins are similar to those of other struggling peoples.

It is said that "The Clansman" will be a star attraction during the Jamestown exposition. That's "the most unkindest cut of all." Well, this consolation: The thing is not compulsory; simply don't hunt it up.

Race prejudice apparently is increasing, but it is not a one-sided proposition by any means. Let us have faith in this poposition: that if we subscribe fully to our duties, conditions will greatly improve. This, of course, means to perform the duties.

Mining Mica.

The largest sheets of mica, sometimes reaching a diameter of five feet, are obtained in Siberia. Naturally they are very expensive, the value of this curious mineral varying directly with the size of the sheets into which blocks of it may be split. It is an exceedingly odd form of crystallization, the stuff being originally of volcanic origin, and it is said that plates have been separated out of such masses that were less than one fifty-thousandth of an inch in thickness. One of the queerest uses of mica today is for spectacles worn by stone cutters to protect their eyes. Its most familiar employment probably is in stoves. It is also utilized for reflectors for marine compasses and in a variety of ways in connection with appliances for electric lighting and power production. The substance not only resists a very high heat, but is at the same time proof against corrosive acids. It varies in color from white to green, yellow and black.

The Roundup By Willie West

Describes Future Harvard Athletes---If President Eliot Has His Way.

President Eliot of Harvard probably does not estimate the effect of his antiathletic tirade on future Cambridge sportsmen. That the athlete of the future at Harvard will be all head, with but little body, is evident. Then when the heads become too big to be carried on weak frames husky young blacksmiths can be hired at low prices to

THE FUTURE HARVARD ATHLETE

carry the students to and fro, here and there, pro and con. The student hiring the strongest blacksmith will thus become favorite for the football squad. The one with the fleetest blacksmith will win the sprint prizes.

If a student is in need of money he can transfer his prize blacksmith to another man for a consideration. Oh, the possibilities of this system are unlimited!

"Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien, the Beau Brummel of the latter day prize ring, is handsome again, and all because Jack has a brand new nose. His other nose, the one that he was born with, suffered severely when that rude Noah Brusso, under the alias of Tommy Burns, assaulted the erstwhile handsome "Philadelphia Jack" on the olfactory organ and spoiled the contour of the Quaker's classical features.

"Jimes," he said to his valet the other day—"Jimes, go hence and summon to my apartments Professor Stickbury, who remodels faces. I will have me beauty back."

The faithful Jimes went, and the beauty doctor came. He was all business and had his sample book with him.

"What style of nose would you prefer, Mr. de Brienne?" he asked. Jack decided that a Roman effect would harmonize with the rest of his face, and accordingly the beauty doctor turned out a marvel of a Roman nose.

And now Jack is handsome again.

Not content with reforming athletics at Harvard, President Eliot will surely continue his great work and revise the college yells. At present they are shockingly rude and human. They are almost reckless. Likewise they are rendered too loudly. Nothing is more

THIS WILD GAME WILL BE ALLOWED AT HARVARD

THE HARVARD YELL OF THE FUTURE

distasteful to President Eliot than a real noise. Even the Chautauqua salute can be made vulgar by waving handkerchiefs too rapidly. As for blowing horns—that is a form of insanity. WILLIE WEST.

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Entered at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class matter.

All matter should be addressed to
The Freeman Publishing Company,
INDIANAPOLIS, - INDIANA.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

Et tu, Florida.

Mrs. E. Azalia Hackley is scoring a triumph in Paris.

A race policy—a share in an enterprise conducted by the race.

Exasperating weather up in this section for the time of the year.

The time to give up is when the last man of the race is good as the best man of the other race.

No authoritative reports up until this time anent the location of the colored people's building.

Guess the Floridians won't change the face of the may in their attempt to annul the 15th amendment.

The concensus of opinion is that the Ralph W. Tyler appointment is a good one, regardless of how it came about.

Our crack local baseball team went up in the country the other day and succeeded in getting done up to the tune of 7 to 0.

Don't forget that a company or an association can be formed also for agricultural or horticultural purposes. You can't lose if you put in your time.

Acocrding to advanced circulars a giagntic company is forming in the South for the purpose of conducting national fairs where the industries of the race may be reflected yearly by the exhibition of the product of the shops, factories, farms and other places conducted by colored people. These fairs wil be held in the falls of the years 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910, in Mobile, Ala. The organization will be known as the National Negro Fair Association; it will issue shares of stock for general subscription at $5 per share. Rev. H. N. Newsome of Mobile is presdent and general manager.

Mob law is disrespect of law and is no law at all. Greensburg's mob of a few days since disgraced the fair name of the State. However, we rejoice to note that the leaders of that mob have been summarily dealt with at least we are reliably informed that the mobbers were arrested and placed behind the bars, where they deserved to be placed. Nothing beats the orderly process of the law. When a crime is committed anywhere in city, town or hamlet, let the lawful authorities handle the case and not the mob. This is more in keeping with our boasted civilization and christianization. We stand for the majesty of the law. It matters not to us what the color of a criminal is, let him be punished as the credit of our courts show he will be, but let the courts handle him and not the mob, for that is barbarity; it is a relic of "ye olden times." We pity the weak-kneed mayor of the town of Greensburg. He could have saved his town and the State from this disgrace if he had had just a little more "back-bone." He ought, in conscience, resign his office, for this occasion has demonstrated that he is a "misfit" in that office.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH FLORIDA?

If the legislature of Florida carries out its advertised intentions, it will not be long before that State has the most drastic laws regarding the suffrage of all the Southern States. It is understood that the new contemplated constitution will declare for the white voter, making it as plain as it is possible to do so, that the Negro is not considered. The grandfather clause and the other subterfuges resorted to are to be cut out—a plain, straight document with but one story to tell, is what the solons of Florida propose. They are cognizant of the fact that such a constitution will not purport with the intentions of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, but will carry out their object to test the validity of that enactment implicitly. It is said that those that are making way for the new instrument have hopes of outlawing that law on the theory of illegality, owing to the manner of ratification. The new version being that the Southern States were still members of the Union—simply absent and not voting, consequently the necessary two-thirds of all the States did not vote for the amendment.

It is reasonable to think that there are able lawyers, jurists, scholars in Florida, but it is not reasonable to think that they have made any new discoveries regardinf the stability of the Fifteen th Amendment. Other States have been equally as sleuthful in trying to escape the meshes of the general laws, especially this one, but they have failed to pry it from its fastening. Beyond this severe scrutiny has been the rigorous investigation of four decades of jurisprudence of the Northern States, and with the same result. We cannot see that this new, and yet audaciously brilliant assault will bring down our Gibraltar. Let us hope to the contrary. Here follows the first shot for a Simor Pure white man's government:

Every white male person of the age of twenty-one years and upward that shall, at the time of registration, be a citizen of the United States, and that shall have resided and had his habitation, domicile, home and place of permanent abode in Florida for one year and in the county for six months, shall in such county be deemed a qualified elector at all elections under this constitution. Naturalized citizens of the United States at the time of and before registration shall produce to the registration officers their certificate of naturalization or a duly certified copy thereof.

The odds are greatly against the new constitution in event it reaches the Supreme Court for consideration. However, the thing does not look at all good. The harm would simply be incalculable, or the possibility for harm, should the Supreme Court support the contention of Florida, perhaps but few Staes would aavil themselves of the opportunity to disfranchise any part of its citizens, were it presented. But the suspended sword would be a perpetual menace, having a depressing effect on the civil aspirations as well as the politcal. It will not be understood why a state, such as Florida, where so many of the practices are inoperative as it concerns the colored man should seek such great lengths, should go to such a great extent to further his undoing.

Florida has not been "distinguished" for the many outbursts of racial feeling, manifesting themselves in violence as have marked other States of the section. The "assault" appears unreasonable and uncalled for, as we view it from this distance. The colored people there have a reputation for prosperity and civility. They are increasing their knowledge and in every way it has been thought that they were proving themselves, and that they enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the white people. What they have to say or will do in the effort to head off such pernicious legislation as it affects them remains to be seen. While it is probable that the Supreme Court would lay heavy hands on the whole business it does not lessen the for ecof the act so far as the intentions were concerned. It is the spirit that maketh alive or kills. It is to be hoped that the legislators of that state will seriously reflect concerning the matter before they attempt the enactment of laws with such ruinous aspect.

"THE VARDAMAN IDEA"

(Continued from first page.)

terous, this. Grant, for argument sake, that there is a "physical difference of characteristics" between the two races or that in the quarry of nature we are differently constructed, that don't argue anything to prove the superiority or the inferiority of a race in qualities. We wish to inform Gov. Vardaman and his descipjles that the learned philosophers and scientists of our race are carefully studying the ethnology of races and that they are right now deliberating how to class the white man's color; whether to call it a disease or a strange freak of nature, it is certainly extra-natural, or anti-natural, and we believe it is an act of nature which the white man himself cannot account for. God didn't create man white. Sir Henry Rawlinson, one of the greatest paleologists that ever lived, himself a white man, says that the word "Adam" means "dark race," so you see we have the best authority for saying that God never created man white, but created him dark. No one ever has been able to trace the white man's color to its origin. But the dark man's color is traced to his creation. He was made so, and his color is not a badge of inferiority. Gov. Vardaman asserts that "there is nothing in the history of the race, in his achievements of the past, nor in his promise for the future which entitles him to stand side by side with the white man at the ballot-box." So says Tom Dixon, and the vile mouthed Tillman. This we emphatically deny and challenge proof from either of the gentlemen. It is hard to think how any man, white or black, would make such a foolish statement as that we would not, of course, want for a moment to think that a governor of any State in the Union would so travesty truth and common sense and in a wholesale manner endeavor to rob a race of true work and worth and meritorious service and fail to render to it its just deserts in the face of the remarkable record made—by this race of ours. "History is against us." Let's see—We are not ashamed of either our origin or history; we don't have to be. The history of the three original branches of men stands out clear and distinct, or rather, that of two of them: "Ham and Shem;" the history of Japeth is obscure. Mr. Vardaman seems to have forgotten this. We know that it is claimed that the race of Japeth is perpetuated through the Medes and Persians and Greeks and Romans; but the man doesn't live who can trace Japeth's history out of Asia, or link him historically with the Greeks, for they, themselves, say that they are descendants of the gods, and we know that Japeth was as far from being a god as were any of his descendants, though the so-called European branch of them often tried to make gods of each other, and at times set up one of their number and worshipped him. But that did not make him a god; it simply showed the variety, ignorance and superstition of the so-called European branch of the Japeth family, and even if Japeth could be traced to the Greeks and Romans, what has the white man in the early history of either of which he may boast? Will Gov. Vardaman please to answer? In the case of the Greeks they laid hid away up there in that little peninsula without government in any of its forms, neither family, church nor state, for they were without all, and were simply living huddled together, as so many wild beasts. No, no, governor, history is not against us; we mean that true history is not against us. Before making that and kindred assertions again you should read up and refresh your mind on the unprejudiced history of the races of men and then concede the true status of a race that is yet "rising" and may some day be in great power on this continent. We will endeavor in the near future to give you a little of the American history made since emancipation by the Negro race and that may be of some service to you and cause you to modify your very inconsistent and brutish ideas respectin gour race. We believe in the validity of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution and have no fears that they will any way soon be repealed. To repeal them would cost this country a great price.

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(Continued from first page.)

he has been making a preliminary tour of Egypt and the Holy Land, studying social and religious conditions in Africa and Asia, planning to reach Rome some time this month, where the great convention will be held. He will be the only colored speaker on the program, and though wonderful things are expected of him by that vast aggregation of scholars and philanthropists, there is no doubt in the minds of his friends that he will give a good account of himself.

* * *

A special from Jerusalem, dated April 12, gives the cheering information that Dr. Shepherd is there ,the guest of the Grand New Hotel, the principal hostelry of the "Saintly City." He had just arrived from Cairo and while among the Egyptians he addressed large audiences of that people and American sojourners at Kena, Cairo and Luxor. The American colony at Palestine, numbering one hundred and thirty, tendered him a magnificent reception recently, at which the Mayor and two score of the prominent business factors of the place were among the invited guests. Dr. Shepherd, who is a gifted orator, delivered a telling address on "The Progress of the Negro," showing by statistics what the race has actually accomplished in the many lines of human endeavor since emancipation. He paid a high tribute to the worth and work of Dr. Booker T. Washington, and his elogium of the eminent industrialist was cheered to the echo. The Mayor was intensely interested in Dr. Shepherd's recital of the Tuskegeean's remarkable achievements, and asked that a message expressing his appreciation of his accomplishments be borne to Dr. Washington. He said he had read with spell-bound wonder Dr. Washington's "Up From Slavery" in the Arabic magazines, and that should the immortal author ever come to Bakerstine, he would find a warm welcome awaiting him. On the 12th of April, Dr. Shepherd was received in private by the Turkish Commander, and afterwards by the American Patriarch of Jerusalem, where refreshments were served. On the following Sunday he spoke three times in the various temples, an dthence visited Beyruit, Symona, Athens, Patias, en route to Rome, speaking with gratifying evidences of approval on "The Power of the Sunday School," "Life and Its Duties," and "The Progress of the American Negro." At every point, he has been received with exceptional cordiality, and the treatment accorded him has been a distinct compliment to the race he so happily represents. Dr. Shepherd, after attending the convention at Rome, will pay a flying visit to Paris, and sail for America, arriving at New York about June 1. He will deliver a series of lectures throughout the country upon what he has seen abroad and what the Negro of the Old World is doing for the uplift of humanity and the development of modern civilization. Dr. Shepard is one of the most brilliant young men the race has produced, and the future holds for him unlimited possibilities.

* * *

Dr. W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury, has been assigned to an important place on the program of the National Negro Business League, which meets in August at Topeka, Kans., the home State of the distinguished educator and orator, and where he is immensely popular. Dr. Vernon is speaking this week in Boston. Next month he will attend the annual commencement of his school, the Western University at Quindaro, Kans., afterward filling engagements in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

* * *

"The Education Club," composed of teachers and patrons of education, is a new organization just formed at the nation's capital. The membership is limited to fifty, and the meetings will be held monthly. Educational topics will be discussed and addresses will be delivered by selected speakers of Washington and elsewhere. The organization will be, in effect, a successor to the rather ill-fated "Negro Academy," which has had a precarious existence for a number of years. The officers of the club are as follows: President, Prof. Kelly Miller; Dr. W. S. Montgomery, chairman of the Board of Governors; Roscoe Conkling Bruce, secretary-treasurer; M. Grant Lucas, auditor.

* * *

The false rumor, circulated by some bumptious newspaper correspondents to the effect that Bishops Grant and Gaines, and Dr. W. T. Vernon were engaged in a deal to "sell out the Negro vote to the National administration for an army chaplaincy," has gone the way of all other lies that lack foundation. It is being discovered that the level-headed members of the race have no patience with the practice of "yellow journalism."

* * *

The Afro-American Realty Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased from Dr. William H. Hunter a large and beautiful tract of land in Anacostia, D. C., to which the name of "Hunter's Heights" has been given. The company now proposes to develop this property by platting it into lots and erecting thereon handsome houses, with all modern conveniences, to be sold to a desirable class of people for homes, or for investment. This properly lies on Morris road, a ninety-foot boulevard, which will come in for substantial improvements from the District Commissioners in a short while, making the location one of the best in Anacostia. The tract is not far from the old homestead of the late Frederick Douglass, which is destined to be developed into a memorial to the race, and to become a mecca for the Afro-American, in the same fashion that Mount Vernon is a rallying point for the patriotic members of the Caucasian race. The secretary and actuary of the corporation is Prof. H. T. Kealing, editor of the A. M. E. Quarterly. This and other ventures of a similar character will prove a long step toward solving the problem of housing satisfactorily the better classes of colored citizens of the congested District of Columbia.

* * *

The National Baptist Publishing Board, which is under the direct control of the National Baptist Convention, located at Nashville, Tenn., will have a special exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. This institution is the largest printing plant and bookbinding establishment owned and operated by Negroes in the world. They now occupy six buildings, as follows: Three two-story, four two-story and two one-story buildings, located at the corner of Locust street and Second avenue north. They employ several hundred skilled workmen and can produce everything in the printing line, from a calling card to an encyclopedia. The founder of this institution, Rev. R. H. Boyd, D. D., LL. D., who is at present secretary, treasurer and manager, will be in Norfolk this week to arrange for the placing of the exhibits in the Negro building. The display to be made by this massive publishing plant will be the official exhibit of the Negro Baptists of the United States, numbering something over 2,00,000. The institution is only eleven years old, yet last year's business amounted up to and over $152,000. They propose to show the high-class books and periodical work that has been made by their employes. The exhibit will be one of the most notable of the entire exposition, and will show to excellent advantage the progress of the Negro in the "art preservative of all arts."

* * *

The next session of the National Afro-American Council comes on apace. Secretary L. G. Jordan is preparing the official call, and President Walters is preparing to have at Baltimore, on June 26, one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the series. Particular stress will be laid upon disfranchisement, peonage and the part the colored electors will take in the campaign of 1908.

R. W. THOMPSON.

SPECIAL CONCERT DEFENDED

(Continued from first page.)

commencement of the Central Law School. The graduates will be John S. Hopson and W. H. Goodall. Preparations are being arranged to give the visiting attorney an old Kentucky welcome.

Dr. Daniel Williams was in the city last week on professional business at the Red Cross Sanitarium. Dr. Williams is well known all over this country. He is the founder of the Provident Hospital, and for a number of years the surgeon-in-chief at the Cook County Hospital. Dr. Williams and Dr. Walter Adams of this city performed one of the most difficult operations of this section. The other doctors that assisted were Prather, Scott, Whedbee, Flack and Lattimore. Dr. Lindinburger, white, was present. Miss Masterso, formerly of Freedmons Hospital, was the nurse in charge. Dr. Williams was here some time ago and revolutionized the idea in this city that a Negro surgeon could not successfully perform a difficult and tedious operation. The patient consented, and the reputation of Drs. Williams and Adams also gave consent to white friends, who are caring for the patient. The operation, as the assistants will state, was very successful, and now on the road to recovery. The citizens of this city are much satised with the success of Dr. Williams and Adams, as they have left a better feeling here as to the ability and skill of the Negro surgeon. While here he was the guest of Dr. Walter Adams, a graduate of Meharry College, and a physician of much experience.

The Louisville School Board meets Monday night, May 6. There is much that is likely to effect the Negro. It is hoped that an assistant will be elected to the Domestic deaprtment, also a truant officer. As usual there will be the usual fight on of some kind to give publicity to the characters of some who are teaching. This is to be regretted, yet it seems that only the courts seem to satisfy some of our people who are high in esteem.

The thirtieth anniversary of Mr. Isaac Leadford as superintendent of the Zion Baptist Sunday School occurred last Sunday. It was a notable occasion. Both old and young took part on the well arranged program, and reared a monument of praise and bedecked it with flowers in commemoration of his Christian service and duty as a soldier for the army of Christ. The program occupied two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. Some of the best sepakers of the city took part. Editor W. H| Steward was the chief speaker. Everyone wished Brother Leadford a long and happy life.

Mrs. Minnie B. Jackson and Mrs. Mary A. Meyzeek will open this week a small millinery and notion store at FREEMAN—2 the corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets. These ladies will begin in a small way to operate a store. They should be encouraged by the citizens of this city. They will carry a good stock of goods and hope to profit by experience what the people want in that neighborhood. This is a most commendable undertaking and The Freeman wishes them much success.

Prof. James R. Harris has written an exhaustive article on the Negro Bishop of the Episcopal Church. Prof. Harris is opposed to the scheme, and he being a layman it will be widely read in the organ of the Episcopal Church. It is hoped that it will appear in some leading Negro Journal that all people may have an opportunity to read it.

C. B. LEWIS.

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

(Concluded from page one.)

and their presence was called to the attention of the president, who gave them a gracious bow of recognition. Those representing the Negro department were Messrs. Thomas J. Calloway, chairman of the Executive Committee; W. I. Johnson, president of the Negro Development Company; A. F. Hilyer, secretary-treasurer; Giles B. Jackson, director-general; R. T. Hill, treasurer of the Development Company; Rev. A. Binga, vice president; Mrs. A. M. Curtis, fiscal agent; Robert Keiser, secretary, together with Field Agents W. E. Hope, C. H. Johnson and Arthur L. Macbeth; Special Agent R. W. Thompson, Chief Clerk T. Arnold Hill, Mrs. Ruby Page Hughes and other attaches of the official staff. At the Negro building things are moving along nicely and it will be but a matter of a few days to install the exhibits in an attractive fashion. Several of the minor buildings for the use of concessionaires are practically cocpleted and will open for business shortly. During the opening day the restaurant on the Negros' six-acre tract was in full operation, and the outlook for the other ventures is exceedingly bright.

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Special attention will be given to mail orders. Razors and strops carefully selected.

Weber Drug Co. Claypool Hotel Indianapolis

The Stage

The "Smart Set" has closed for the summer.

* * *

Rowland, the tramp juggler, joined Gideons' Minstrels at Woodstock, N. Y., May 7.

* * *

The Wililams and Walker Glee Club will again be seen in vaudeville this season.

* * *

The Canadian Jubilee Singers will close a sucecssful season of forty weeks at Omaha, Neb, June 15.

* * *

Mr. Albert Greenlaw of Canada, a basso singer of reputation, is giving a series of song recitals in Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Messrs. Williams and Walker, who have been successfully starring this season in "Abyssinia," will close May 11, at Atlantic City, N. J.

* * *

Miss Sallie N. Lee, of the Wallace and Hagenbeck Circus, was highly entertained by Mrs. Mose Moore, of Dayton, O., Sunday, May 5.

* * *

A. A. Truley, trap drummer, late with S. H. Dudley, sends regards to Smart Set Co. P. G. Lowery & Co., and also the 14th Black Hussars.

* * *

Mr. S. R. Overstreet, basso of the Canadian Jubilee singers, will take out the Southland Jubilee singers, Sept. 1, under his own management.

* * *

Mitchell Chappelle, manager of the "Funny Folks Comedy Co.," would like to hear from Prof. A. G. Jones, Malcolm New and Rudolph Reynard.

* * *

The Menelik Club of Indianapolis, William Lancaster, president, entertained with an elaborate banquet and dance Tuesday evening of last week, at Odd Fellows' Hall, a number of the Black Patti Troubadours being present.

* * *

Edwin F. Hill, the virtuoso, accompanied by the Philadelphia Concert Orchestra, rendered the difficult De Benot concerto for the violin at Philadelphia last Monday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, to a large and appreciative audience.

* * *

R. Augustus Lawson, the talented pianist of Hartford, Conn., gave a pianoforte recital at Unity Hall, his pupils rendering a splendid program. Mr. Lawson's friends throughout the country are greatly pleased to learn of his continued success.

* * *

The marvelous Petitts have just closed a successful season with "The Hottest Coon in Dixie," traveling through the Eastern States, and will spend their vacation at their home at Springfield, Ill. They present a wonderful and magic act.

* * *

Eugene Clark, manager of the Minstrel Department in the Van Amburg Side Show, continues to meet with success, enroute in Arkansas. J. C. Hobb, the trombone player, sends regards to William Cousins and John Weckliffe, musicians at Louisville. Joseph Clark joined the company on Wednesday of last week.

THE FREEMAN GALLERY

Andrew Trihble.
Who Is Making Good With Cole and Johnson's Company.

Not what you make,
No, not in the least,
But what you will save is the thing.
For the man with little
Will bank no less
Than the man with hundreds to fling.
Make well of the coin
That falls in your purse;
Don't squander and flourish it so.
For soon will the day
Come bobbing around
When you'll with for that superfluous "dough."

J. Elmer Spyglass, graduate from the Conservatory of Music at Toledo, has been engaged to sing the role of "Don Pedro" in Maybeer's Grand Opera, "Africanerm," in October, at the Lortsing Theater, Berlin. It will be the first time any Negro has been seen in such a role in Europe. The presentation will be in German.

A writer in the Philadelphia Tribune has the following to say: "It seems strange that some white people never enjoy seeing the Negro attempt anything classical, but prefer 'coon songs,' etc. They don't care to see a black man imitate the white folk, but they have nothing to say about George Primrose, Billy West, George Thatcher, Lew Dockstader, George Wilson and a number of other white men, who have got rich by blacking their faces and imitating the Negro. I wonder what some white folks will say when they find some of us in heaven?"

Fidler and Shelton, two local young men, of whom mention has been made in our columns, launched their act at the Gayety Theater last Saturday evening to a big house and went big. The act is a semi-musical skit with Shelton at the helm on the musical end and Fidler taking care of the comedy, introducing some clever imitations. The act in time should ripen into a really clever bit of stuff and no doubt will be heard from in the future. The young men are ambitious and anxious to secure vaudeville time. Both have had varied theatrical experience and as a team are sure to find their way.

NOTES OF THE PALACE CAFE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Miss Eva Hill of Mobile was the guest of her son, Mr. J. I. McGough and sister last week. While in the city she was entertained at a swell luncheon at the Palace Cafe private dining room. The Palace is under the able management of J. M. Jackson, of whom had personal charge of affairs with his able corps of assistants. Messrs. James Smith and Lee Battles, waiters, who looked after the wants of the guests. Mr. Bob Reed, proprietor, proved to be the entertainer of the evening and there was not a dull moment spent, he, with his wit and humor, kept the guests laughing from start to finish. Mr. James Smith, head-waiter, deserves much credit for his hospitality in serving the menu on this occasion. In the small hours of the morning the guests took their leave, but not before they cast a vote of thanks to Mr. Reed, the hostess, and his valuable manager, Mr. J. M. Jackson, and that the Palace would always be remembered by the seven. Mr. Bob Reed, proprietor, and J. M. Jackson, manager, send regards to all professinals, and say Mr. John Larkin, Miss White, Clarence Powell will long be remembered at the Palace Cafe.

THE NEW BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS.

The new Black Patti Troubadours is the way the Black Patti aggregation is styled this season. The company showed at the Park Theater the latter half of last week, matinees and nights, presenting a "Royal Coon," a musical comedy, and the Chateau scene from the Chimes of Normandy. Between these principal productions were the usual singing, dancing and specialties incident to colored shows.

The part of the Royal Coon is taken by "Jolly" John Larkins, a new luminary in the field of comedianism. He made a favorable impression and will grow in popularity. He is a comedian, very funny at times and never dull. He is of excellent physical build, has a good, robust voice, which makes his singing very taking. As a Royal Coon he is a make-believe Negro king. The plot is scarcely noticeable, nor is it meant to be so, but it affords opportunity for some good comic singing that well bears the mark of comic opera. He is well supported by Lizzie Wallace with whom he does a neat turn. Larkins is in the class with the good ones.

Black Patti showed up to good advantage. It is generally thought that she sang better than formerly. Her special numbers were beautifully rendered. The bit of opera from the Chmes of Normandy was well done as a whole, being more pretentious than anything heretofore attempted by a traveling company. The madam sang her part well and did more acting than has herttofore been known of her. The support was good, notably that of Al F. Watts, as Garpar, the miser. Here, as elsewhere, he did very good work. He proved an actor whose work would be generally approved. Chas. Bongia, who took the part of fisherman, has a well-modulated voice and pleased with his singing. John C. Boone, who took the part of Henri, Marquis of Corneville, showed to advantage a mellow voice that was rich and full. The whole scene was pleasingly good, from the entrance of the maidens and lads with burning tapers, to the death of the miser, that had caused the air of mystery to enshroud the Chateau.

King and Bailey are deserving of very special mention; they are merely boys, but a very hustling pair. Their team work was a pleasing surprise. King is good without any qualifications (this has special reference to his female impersonation). Bailey is good, also; has a good singing voice. He is young, ambitious and capable.

Montrose Douglass, the novelty unicyclist, is all to be expected. He compares well with the best in his line. His wife is also an accomplished rider, they often doing team work.

In the new version of the show W. A. Cooke is no longer the very much bewhiskered tramp, but has blossomed into a thespian, who is more or less lucid. Cooke was good as a tramp; he is none the less in his new role.

The music, as is usual with colored shows, was all good. The song, "Flirting," by Marie Lacal, Emma Baynard and chorus, was a happy hit. "A Royal Coon," by Larkins, went big. Other songs were "Coon of Pedigree," "Collen Baun," "Dixie Boy" and "Happy Land," all of them being highly appreciated by the audiences. The quantelle, composed of male members, sang some unique songs that were features of the show.

Among others that took more or less conspicuous parts were Cora Lo-Cal, Jeannette Murphy, Mabel Gant, Gertrude Peterson, Lizzie Taylor, Mamie Carter, Rose Simmons, Ada Douglass, James P. Reed, Charles Lilard and George King.

"JOLLY" JOHN LARKINS,

The Giant Comique, makes Good in His Clever One-Act Musical Comedy, "Royal Coon."

BY J. D. HOWARD.

Although well and favorably known to the patrons of high-class vaudeville houses, "Jolly" John Larkins, who is starring this season under the management of Voelckel and Nolan, is presented his first opportunity of showing the general theatrical public that he is "there with the goods" in real musical comedy. Not only is the big comedian an artist well up in the ranks with the good ones, but a composer of catchy sons that are materially different in style and selection from the usual stuff of the day. Most of them tell consistent stories. This is notably true of his recent big success "Royal Coon," written to blend in with the text and story of the comedy by the same name. Mr. Larkins is also the author of "Shame on You" and the big hit, "Common Sense." It is a continuous scream and is sure to get the candy for a long time to come.

As a comedian "Jolly" John Larkins has a distinct bearing on the stage so different from the others

"JOLLY" JOHN LARKINS.

we have seen essaying low comedy roles in black-face, that it puzzles one for a time to determine just what type of commedians he should be classed with. As his work gradually unfolds itself we begin to see something more than the slap-stick, big-mouth darkey of the current times. As the king of Zululand we have, in Mr. Larkins, the first glimpse of just how colored actors will look as costumed comedians in that distant day when Negroes will be called upon to take their place in the higher at mosphere of legitimate comic opera. It is hooked up in this garb that Larkins brings out the striking similarity of his work both in technique, gyrations, gestures, facial expressions and general "business," to De Wolf Hopper. There are times, too, when the plentiful swinging of his arms and shrugging of the shoulders brings to mind the veteran, Frank Daniels, in fact the comedian presents a sort of medley or melange of a bit of all the standard personages of the comic stage.

It is noticeable with what ease Mr. Larkins handles his situations. At no time does he appear to be over-anxious less some certain line or detail is not going to get the usual hands. That crowding of action and strain to make a situation go, so often observed in others is quite foreign to his work. He simply meets the issues like a war horse and "kicks 'em" hard when they clash.

I long to see a man of this caliber harnessed to a vehicle like the late "Rufus Rastus" proposition with a bunch of singers casted with voices uniformly as good. When it is done there is going to be a new era evolved in Negro stagecraft.

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Wanted at once Cornets, Clarionets, Baritones, Altos, Trombones and good Snare Drummer; also good stage men to locate in good, live town of 70,000 population, 40,000 colored people. We want to enlarge our band. We will furnish employment for the right people at $1 50 and $2.00 per day and play at Airdome at night. We have four fine churches, good schools, colored stores and enjoyment at all times. Answer quick. Address J. W. Bohannan, 605 Webster street, Columbia, Boone Co., Missouri.

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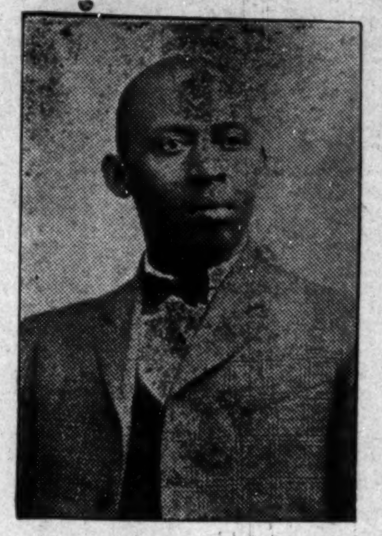

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Sam Langford easily defeated "Tige" Smith for the middleweight championship of England last week and secured a $2,000 burse.

The Freeman has a larger circulation than any other Negro publication. The Freeman is the leading race newspaper of the United States.

AT THE EDITOR'S DESK.

COLOR LINE IN PARIS.

According to recent information, Maj. Taylor, the well-known colored bicycle rider, vas recently ordered from his hotel in Paris, France, after having been accepted as a guest. The same source of information has it that a party of Americans were stopping at the hotel, who, as soon as they learned that Taylor was a guest of this house, notified the manager that they would leave unless Taylor was at once ordered out. The bicyclist was asked to give up his quarters, which he did without protest. In speaking of the matter he had the following to say:

"This treatment is a strange contrast to what the French have always given me before. I have decided not to seek admission at any other hotel, but to take a home of my own at Nully."

The incident may not mean that France or any of the European countries are beginning to make distinctions in the entertainment of strangers. France has always been very friendly to the colored people, at least it has manifested an indifference which has been construed as impartiality. In other words, it has played no favorites. We, on this side, like Taylor; are at a loss to unuerstand the meaning of the departure. The demand of the Americans, of course, cut some figure, but it was not the first time such a demand had been made in Europe. Some years ago a similar request was made in London, at which time a distinguished party of Negroes was stopping at the St. Ermin's Hotel. Here the demand to oust the Negro guests was not complied with. The manager stood to his "colors" in catering to a respectable traveling public, among which he counted the distinguished party of United States Negroes.

The Negroes of this country will be chagrined only in knowing that one of the race has been put out of a hotel owing to his color, but not knowing whether to attribute the same to a change of sentiment or as an incident merely, where a weak and willing manager complied with the wishes of a part of his guests. They do not know whether it was the result of the American doctrine abroad or owing to boorishness on the part of the colored people that are now invading France and Europe. The ready compliance on the part of the manager, however, looks very bad —looks as if it might be a part of the program of elimination of the colored man from hotels and other similar first-class places. The situation, of course, is not so much different in the United States, and owing to which very thing European countries have been opinted to with great pride. If it be that Taylor's elimination is the cue for a general ousting over Europe, this moral obtains in the form of the propositoin that the race work out its salvation on its soil, which means circumspection and an earnest endeavor generally, which at this time is not known. We have no means of reading the French or the European people's lectures, as we are given to doing in America; they are lecture-proof. And we take the liberty to say that we have been doing overtime in the letcure business in America. There was a time when the colored editor could say anything of anyone; but now, owing to the acute situation, the papers are carefuly scanned and what is seen very often is offensive to the ethics of journalistic conduct and to that of polite society, and finally to good, old common sense as it pertains to the proprieties.

It is to be hoped that we have no concert of Europe whereby the colored traveling public is to be denied accommodation at the hotels and restaurants. We are optimistic enough to think the incident trivial in that it was a hasty compliance on the part of the manager, who did not take in the consequences, could not see the situation, and who simply saw the money side.

It is to be hoped that the colored people abroad will profit by the experience of Taylor, conducting themselves so that their color or nationality will not become offensive through their conduct, leaving maliciousness only as an excuse for discrimination.

THE APPROACHING GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The General Conferences of the A. M. E. church have always been distinguished by the elevation of some one from the ranks to the bishopric. Perhaps no general conference within the history of the church has convened without the naming of some one for the exalted positon. This distinguishing feature doubtless lends zest to the preliminaries leading up to the conefrence, the campaigners being more or less actuated by the principle, that as the preliminaries go, so goes the conference. It is a distinction to be a bishop in the A. M. E. church—in any great church. The title declares for greatness, dignity and which all willing concede. Right here, in commendation of the A. M. E. church, it may be truthfully said that it has been particularly fortunate in the class of men it has elevated. It does not say that when there has been no divergence from a given line —since man is yet human, saint or sinner—but the church is to be congratulated in that it has had a clear vision and rare judgment concerning those selected to fashion and preside over its destiny. The same may be said with but little modification of the general officers who are but little less than bishops in directing the affairs of the church.

The quadrennial is more than a year off, but none too distant for the captains who must line up their forces. Since last general conference, something more or less than three years ago, new men have come to the fore, and with new ideas, not necessary an innovation, that detested term when applied to church affairs, but simply thought in keeping with the progress of our present age.

The progress is peculiarly true of the colored people who are developing along educational lines, not merely the progress of thought, the incident to education, but the progress of thought capacity—the intellectual side—the present status, and which has not always been an asset of the race. Owing to general opportunity there is more of that equality of intelligence which is so necessary to the safe conduct of great religious bodies whose sway is in a sense universal. It is noted in the A. M. E. church and consequently in its conferences. It says that the master influence should not be owing to locality, merely, but that the supremely qualified in all respects should be the grand line of eligibles when it comes to preferment, elevation and such like. Numerical strength is a political bludgeon; somewhere it has often been eliminated, and nowhere is it countenanced with exceeding god grace, although generally tolerated.

It is maintained, however, that there has been more or less of the spirit of concession and compromise by numerically strong sections in the interest of others not so strong, and which has been construed as a sort of equity as it concerns the choosing of men for high places in the church. But oft-times the wholesomeness of the principle rests only in the Christian-like idea of fair-play. Those that should benefit never being able to effect combinations. There are those in the church everywhere that are logically entitled to elevation, intuitively known to be so—the supremest worthy in all respects and especially as it applies to services rendered. It is this class that will come into its own in the new dispensation promised in the light of growing intelligence with its greater vision.

BEAUTIFUL PEACE.

This week, in New York City, distinguished citizens from a number of the foremost nations, together with many of the leading men and women of the United States met in conference for the purpose of discussing the ways and means for the bringing about of a better understanding between countries with the view of influencing legislation in the approaching Hague conference, and presumably also for the purpose of setting in motion a peace wave generally that will tend to reduce the intense antagonism of warring nations, and for the salutary object of eliminating war from the program of civilization.

It would appear that if the civilized nations were determined on peace, disarmament, disestablishment and the rest of it, that they could have them without much ado. The refined cruelty of wars as conducted to-day is the last, but apparently inevitable and eternal bequeathment of barbarism—the where civilized man and the barbarian are yet as one. It is not too much to say that by the help of the recent conferences, by those in the distant past, by those yet to come, by the influence of the women who have been for peace, nor to forget the large number of sober, second thoughted men, the sting of war will yet pass away, leaving no trace of its barbarious doings except in song and story. War is an anachronism. Seldom in the history of the world has there been real, honest, benefiting causes for its prosecution.

President Roosevelt is somewhat of a man of war. He thinks that disarmament is out of the question, since it would leave the civilized peoples the prey of half-civilized or those not so advanced in civilization. The reason is somewhat plausible for the continued propaganda of militarism. The fact is, however, that half civilized peoples are susceptible to humane influences and should be included in the scheme. They are as good at keeping their compacts as the most favored nations—vide the Japan-Chinese war of a few years ago. They are not so much interested in extending their boundaries. But under the circumstances the President is eminently right, since there is no tendency towards a universal throwing down of arms or the dismantling of ships. The physical renouncement of war as evidenced through the destruction of material will not count for much until the hearts of men are converted to the spiritual proposition.

BANKS BY NEGROES.

Nine banks operated by Negroes is the report from Mississippi. The fact is mentioned with considerable pride and commendable. They are indices of the ambitions of those of the respective localities and worthy concerns when properly conducted. The banks must have depositors if they expect to do business. These depositors must come from other enterurises. It says very plainly that it will pay to lay stress also on other industries, since the banks flourish as the industries are stimulated. The banking business may well be considered the ffowering of commercialism. It means vigorous work from the ground up. Evidences of a surer foundation is notable in recent years as it pertains to all business, as such, conducted by Negroes. A few more years of intelligence systematized will work wonders. The more for a greater commercialism is on, not so much, however, from choice as from necessity. This condition is the forerunner of banks, concerns that mean what they purport—necessary institutions for facilitating business movements.

A NOTABLE GIFT.

Miss Anna T. Jeannes of Philadelphia has placed $1,000,000 with a board of trustees for the use of the United States community, county and rural schools conducted in the interests of Negroes. Booker T. Washington is named as one of the trustees. In speaking of the matter he says that no part of the fund will divert to the use of Tuskegee or other schools, but will be applied to the purposes intended.

The gift is generous and timely. The drawback of the Southern rural schools, and, in fact, those of the country generally, has been the short terms, owing to insufficient funds to conduct them. The lack of facilities has also put them at a disadvantage. In more recent years there has been a change for the better. But the conditons are far from satisfactory. The magnificent donation of the benevolent Miss Jeannes will tend to improve the condition and perhaps serve as an incentive for giving by others of means. The noble-spirited woman will not be forgotten. Her name and deed will be cherished as an oasis spot in a desert.

B. SQUARE'S BLUSTER

No more can he whose mind joys in
the muses hold from that delight,
When nature and his full thoughts
bid him write.

—Beaumont.

* * *

Many moons past I concluded to be placed upon "The Freeman's" retired list of pensioned writers for the "Round Table." We are not, however, the creatures of our own wishes.

* * *

"There are tricks in all trades,' is an old and true saying. The publication of a newspaper is general and a weekly in particular is no exception.

* * *

It is not "our" intention to lay bare to the layman reader of the Freeman the tricks of the newspaper business, but the thinking layman knows that there must be some inside or outside work which enables him to get his copy of his weekly paper for five cents a copy on time every week, as printers, proofreaders and "others" need the money. The "grafter," who gets a free read fro mthe Negro newspaper every aSturday evening in the barber shop, knows the same. Have you paid your subscription to the Freeman for the present year? (This is not personal.)

* * *

Again, let us say, there is honor among thieves (even newspaper robbers). Somebody, some Afro-American quill-driver stole "our thunder" a few weeks ago. We forgive him. If you have not brains, beg borrow or steal them; but get them.

* * *

The Negro exhibit at Jamestown (with the Freeman from birth to date), will greatly help to solve the "Negro problem."

* * *

Uncle Noah Baxter, from Marble Falls, which is in the State of Texas, "walked right in, turned around, and walked right out again." His re-appearance at The Freeman's "Round Table" would be welcomed. Perhaps Mr. A. M. Hodges, Dr. M. A. Majors, R. H. McDonald, "Dorothy," and C. B. Lewis will be kind enough to serve as a committee to investigate this strange occulation of our practical-minded colelague from the bailiwick of Jo Bailey.

R. W. Thompson's "Flights" (short) in The Freeman.

As the Rt. Hon. Mr. R. W. Thompson is the dean of our "Round Table" we (or "B. Square") would respectfully sugegst that in case it is a tie (as "we" decline to vote), he cast the deciding vote, where "Uncle Noah Baxter" is "at."

* * *

Taft will go to Iowa and Minnesota and the Philippines, although he will have to cut out his little trip to Alaska. The visit to Foraker's stronghold, however, is a good enough substitute for Alaska.—Brooklyn Citizen.

The Citizen is wrong. The Afro-American voters of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York will, in 1908, make it a "Florida" for either Taft or Teddy. Now, what do you think of that?

* * *

A few years ago a distinguished Negro said: "Let us hide our self interest behind the interests of the race." How many of our leaders do this?

Are you doing all you can (little or great) to show at Jamestown the progress of the American Negro since 1620?

As before asked, five years ago, in this column, what are you doing to leave your children, when you die, better than your father left you in this world's goods?

Are you going to Jamestown to see your race's progress?

If you are a delegate to the next national Republican convention in 1908 will you vote for Foraker?

If not, why not?

B. SQUARE.

PROF. W. H. COUNCIL. NORMAL, ALABAMA.

The announcement that Prof. W. H. Council is rapidly mending after having spent six months in an infirmary, is very welcome intelligence to us. Prof. Council is one of the great Negro educators of the country along the lines designated in the title of his school, "Agricultural and Mechanical College." This great school has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, doing a notable work.

In speaking of his work of the past year he says that in spite of his illness it has been quite sucscessful. He applauds the faithfulness of his teachers who so nobly supported his efforts. The reputation of the school is not confined to the United States alone. Says he: "We have a large school of students form various parts of the country and some from foreign countries, including South America, Africa and the West Indies. The efficiency of the instittuion has been as a magnet, drawing to it from wherever its influence is felt.

Prof. Council, besides being an educator, is a speaker of much ability, and a man of large influence, which he has extended at all times in the interest of the common good. His printed speeches are literary gems—persuasive and conclusive.

THAT VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The visit of Bishops Grant and Gaines, in company with Register Vernon, to the White House last week has given rise to many guesses as to their missjon. These men are conceded leaders of the Negro contingent of the Republican party, and whose movements will be closely inspected from now until the sound of the gavel that calls the next national Republican convention into existence. Something like 300 convention votes are to come up from the Southern states. Judging the future by the past they will be mostly Negro votes. It is surmised that President Roosevelt, whom, it is said, is solicitous about the maintaining of his policies in the next adminstration, called in these leaders to ascertain the "lay of the land."

The position of Register Vernon is considered known owing to his office. Bishops Grant and Gaines are not so readily tagged. Bishop Grant holds residence in Indianapolis, which, of course, makes him an Indiana man. He is far too shrewd to declare himself as against his home candidate, at least without serious reflection. This is simply a matter of politcal regularity htat men generally observe.

The two bishops are of influence and have a great following. They are both extremely popular in a popular church. Their leaning will not be without results.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

With us, of our country, is that matchless character, Andrew Carnegie, the matchless, the leading philanthropist of the world, whose rich benefices to education, to charities—great as the fortunes of kings—have had their influence on our civilization and times, also remotely on that of the world, teaching the law of accord as it concerns labor and capital, spreading his gold as the sun sheds forth the accumulated heats of the eath, making the dearth places big with the possibilities of good.

It develops that so far as Bishops Grant and Gaines are concerned that their mission to the White House was simply for the indorsement of Rev. O. W. Scott for chaplain in the army. Bishop Grant says that he did not desire to be placed in an attitude of opposing Senator Foraker, a man for whom he had great regard, or as opposing the vice president, his fellow townsman.

We notice from the Criterion of Richmond, Va., that the colored exhibits at the Jamestown exposition will reflect great credit not only upon the management having it in hand but at the same time it will be a "wonder-world astonisher," showing as it were the miracle that the race has performed in all the various industrial and intellectual pursuits since the day of emancipation, it would pay to go to see that if nothing else.

Higher education ofr those of that disposition and ambition; with means and the personal energy to get it. No one should be arbitrarily limited in seeking that which he can obtain without inconveniencing others. It is sensible to oppose a system that essays the fine arts, classics, languages before the mastering of the rudimentary. This opposition, however, should not be personal, but merely in principle, since it is one's prerogative to make a fool of himself if he sees it that way.

Conscidering what Miss Anna T. Jeanes, the Philadelphia philanthropist, has done for the Negro's elementary education by the munifficent gift of a cool million of dollars, would it not be a good idea to get some one of our leaders to influence a gift for the care and maintenance of the schools among us and of us in the North and Northwest that are doing a very important and necessary work for the development of our children whose parents have left the South because of the laws of repression and oppression?

The Jews are such a tractable race that a public protest concerning a wrong done them is seldom seen, consequently it was with great interest that an article which recently appeared in an Indianapolis paper was read wherein a Jewish Rabbi protested against the characterization of the Hebrew merchant as seen in the "Merchant of Venice," by Shakespeare. It is generally felt, however, that Shylock is not meanly drawn. His resentment at the wrongs of his race is at times nobly and most effectively expressed. Mild resentment, but eternal, is also a badge of that people.

Black Patti is not only a singer of ability; she is a splendid specimen of the colored woman. Her long and continuous popularity on the stage is due to her modest, retiring, yet charming manner. Her disposition keeps her fresh—glowing with youth, which is seen and felt in her work. Her preservation is simply the result of her splendid physical conditoin and disposition, reinforced by wholesome laws of health.

We see it all, now! The expert alienists say a man who may be sane upon most things, but who experiences strange mental sensations and is apt to become violent when certain subjects are touched upon, is a victim of "paranoia." It is possible that Brothers Trotter and Du Bois are "paranoiacs."

Don't know that we are prepared to give advice to the Negro press; will say, however, that it is a little long on abuse. Respectful opposition is expected if there is a difference of opinion. It appears that many of us are not governed by the rules governing the better class journals.

The Chicago Conservator, according to a recent editorial in that publication, is out and out for Booker T. It was not always thus. At one time the mention of Washington was as a red flag to a bull. However, the editor is to be congratulated on his conversion, albeit his was a case of "persistent not seeing."

We had biscuit alone for years; now we have triscuit. So far, so good. What about the next move toward enlarging the language? Will it be forthcuit, quatrecuit or quartercuit? It will be an interesting addition from an etymological standpoint, since euphony has done its best up to triscuit.

A cursory perusal o fthe news of the Caucasian end of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition discloses the fact that they are not without troubles of their own. Great men may agree, nevertheless. on essentials and disagree courteously as to details.

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floating item states that the Smithisonian Institution is oon to send an expedition to Alaska to hunt for fossils. If the time is too short to go so far, the managers might find an admirable specimen by getting into the giod graces of one Jay Wesley Cromwell, colloquially known as "The Sage of Pierce Place,' Washington, D. C.

The colored citizens of the State of Washington are making an effort to secure representation in the work of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. They have no word of criticism because the colored people are to be a big part of the Ter-Centennial Exposition at Jamestown—in which they exhibit a degree of wisdom worthy of emulation among people who pretend to know more than they do.

The Charleston (W. Va.) Advocate, national organ of the Knights of Pythias, comes forward with this bit of refined creulty: "First Du Bois, now Dr. Missell, of Philadelphia, rises in majestic wrath and proclaims to all the world that he will have no exhibit at Jamestown. This must be another case of "exaggerated ego," for the preparation for the opening of the exposition still go on apace." Whi will be the next to venture out and "get his'n?"

Baltimore is said to be next in line fir the annual meeting of the National Negro Business League. The Monumental City claims the honor on the strength of the fact that after Topeka it is the natural turn of the East or South to have it, and Baltimore is both.

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IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

BY JOHN L. FOOTSLUG

BATTLING NELSON MAY QUIT FIGHT GAME.

Famous Lightweight is Now in Poor Health as Result of Gans Battle Last Fall.

Has Battling Nelson ended his career as a fighter? That is a question which is bothering local fight fans. Those who met the battler when he visited Milwaukee last week were struck by the apparent change that has come over him. He did not appear to be the same husky, vigorous piece of fighting machinery that he was before he fought the famous forty-two rounds with Joe Gans last September, and his appearance, coupled with his unwillingness to fight Gans again except under the most preposterous conditions, has made it look as if he is through with the fighting game.

The battler has done no hard training since his fight in Goldfield, yet he weighs no more than 131 pounds, stripped. Under ordinary conditions heh should scale over 140 pounds. Before starting work for some of his battles in the past he has weighed as much as 145, and it generally took a good deal of work to bring him down to the lightweight limit. His present weight indicates that there is something wrong with his physical makeup, but whether it is a temporary illness of a general break, due to the overtaxing his strength in the ring, time alone will tell. At any rate, he is not a well man, and it is not until after a course of treatment at West Baden that he intends to enter the ring again.

It looks as if the beating he received from Gans is finally showing its effects. Nelson is a physical phenomenon, but he is only human after all, and outraged nature must assert itself. He took a beating last Labor day that hardly another man on earth of his size could have withstood. Kid Herman, Mike Sullivan and a host of others can testify that the Old Master carries a fearful punch. He landed hundreds of them on Nelson—clean, solid jolts, carrying with them all theh strength of his tawny arms. He literally wore himself out, but the Norseman never faltered under the rain of piston-like blows, and was, perhaps, the stronger of the two when the famous foul put an end to the battle. Nelson probably did not realize how badly he was hurt then, but he knows now.

A fighter of Nelson's type never lasts as long in the game as a clever boxer. A man like Gans or Jack O'Brien undergoes comparatively little hardship in the ring unless he is completely outclassed. He tries just as hard to avoid punishment as he does to inflict it, and the physical strain is not so great. But a fighter like Nelson, who depends on ruggedness more than science, who pits his endurance against another's strength, and considers the one punch he lands a good return for the half dozen he receives, subjects his frame to abuse that is bound to tell on him some day.

No fighter—at least no high-class fighter—has ever been the same after taking a decisive beating. Jimmie Britt sank into mediocrity after his defeat at Colma; Terry McGovern's tiger-like heart was tamed when Young Corbett whipped him; Corbett never arose after Nelson beat him down, and Eddie Hanlon, once the most promising of them all, is a physical wreck. But who of them all ever received such a beating as Nelson did all that Semtember afternoon under the hot Nevada sun?

The Dane's attitude in regard to another match with Gans plainly indicates that he does not care to renew his acquaintance with Josefus. If he really wanted to fight he would agree to the reasonable terms that Gans insists upon—133 pounds stripped at the ringside, and a fair division of the purse. The unsportsmanlike methods of Nelson and Nolan in connection with the last fight still rankle in the public mind, and Gans would be justified in taking the same stand now. He, however, is doing the handsome thing, and the fact that Nelson refuses to come to terms in spite of the champion's honest efforts to get him into the ring makes it look more and more as if it is fear and nothing else that is keeping the Dane away.

In the meantime Billy Nolan is in San Francisco running one of those mushroom fight clubs, oblivious, apparently, of the clamor that is going on. Can it be that he has foreseen the fall of the Durable Dane and has handed him back to his old manager, Teddy Murphy?

CHEAP FIGHTERS ONCE, ON TOP OF WAVE NOW.

How Fickle Fortune Has Rewarded the Sons of Swat.

Chicago, May 6.—If any one of the contrasts in the ring is to be especially commented upon at present, it is the difference in financial status prevailing among some of the men who are on the center of the stage just at present and that existing a few years ago. Take Abe Attell, for instance. When he won from George Dixon in the fall of 1901 he had just been brought from the West by Jack MeKenna. Attell had made quite a reputation in a mild way, by fighting a couple of draws with Dixon, but no manager had come forward to claim him. McKenna picked him up and decided to take him East. He had found Abe hanging around Young Corbett's training quarters in Denver.

Abe fought Harry Forbes once and Broad a couple of times in St. Louis and then went on with Benny Yanger. This was the biggest house he had battled before in his career, the receipts being $4,000. Yanger got the verdict, the police stopping the fight in the nineteenth round. Out of the amount won Attell received only $15. To-day Abe is able to draw down $1,500 for a six-round go in Philadelphia, and is credited with making money rapidly.

Mike Schreck, who can now command a fair-sized sum in any battle, fought one of the hardest scraps of his career in January, 1902, at St. Louis, with Hugo Kelly. The fight went fifteen rounds and there was a total of $7,000 in the house. The fighters divided $400. In their next go they drew $8,000. To-day the same fight would draw more than that many thousands on the coast.

Jack (Twin) Sullivan, after fighting to small houses with Jack O'Brien at Philadelphia and Boston, in 1903, went to St. Louis in 1904. O'Brien had never appeared there and was a drawing card. A house representing probably $1,500 turned out to see him. O'Brien had asked $1,000 flat for his end, which did not leave much for the club and Sullivan. Sullivan and O'Brien would draw several thousands of dollars if they met.

The same evening that Jack Sullivan was knocked out, his brother Mike, now mentioned as a candidate for the welterweight championship, won a preliminary. He received the magnificent sum of $50 for his share.

Surely the course of time makes changes in prize ring affairs as well as anywhere else.

Peter Maher did a wise thing when he laid down to Marvin Hart the other night in Hot Springs, for, according to Dick Kain, the Philadelphia boxing expert, who is in a position to know whereof he speaks, had the former Irish champion tried to do any fighting the affair might have had a fatal termination.

Maher has been a sick man for several years. He has had considerable family trouble and he has been close to being a physical wreck. Peter has been allowed to box in Philadelphia, his home, several times, simply to get enough money to allow him the necessaries of life. But the sight of the prematurely old man in the ring has been pathetic and one that is almost disgusting to any lover of fast boxing which is looked for from strong, healthy men. The last public appearance of Maher in Philadelphia was when he met Eddie Haney. The latter was a fairly clever amateur, but he had not been very successful since turning professional. In his very best days he was never anything like a match for Maher, and, even weak as the old man was, he staggered Haney in the first round of the bout. But Maher was a wreck. His own exertions tired him out. His eyes were dim and lustreless, and he had hardly strength enough to raise his arms up in front of himself for protection. His legs were flabby and they wabbled under him after the first round. Had he been his old self, Haney would hardly have lasted the first round, but, as it was, he made a punching bag out of the ex-champion of Ireland, and the bout had to be stopped. The match with Marvin Hart was a mistake. No matter how much Maher may have improved in health since, he could not be a fit opponent for a husky, hard-hitting young fellow like Marvin Hart, who is a giant in strength, although still a novice as a boxer. But the Kentucky heavyweight is far too strong a man to allow Maher to face him, and the lovers of boxing should have united in their protest against such a bout being allowed to take place.

IN THE SQUARED CIRCLE.

Albert J. Schooler, the pleasing entertainer and bartender of Mike Wells' buffet and pool room, on Indiana avenue, is now training for the ring and wishes to have his friends call and see him work out every morning. "Al," as they (the boys), call him, is a sprightly young man of unusual attainments and bids fair to become as clever a mixer with the boys, as he is a mixologist.

Philadelphia Jack O'Brien declares that he will retire when he meets Tommy Burns again, but few will believe it unless P. Jack gets so well beaten that he will consider it proper to retire for good, or because there will be too little money in Philadelphia six-round stunts. O'Brien is in the game for the money, and it is little he thinks of the gloves except as a matter to increase his value. Once upon a time there was a great deal in the glory end of the game, as honest John L. Sullivan finds to-day. Some smart person unerringly has said that glory doesn't pay room rent, but it is the glory of John L. Sullivan that is making him a money winned to-day.

It is not well, then, to speak slightingly of glory, for glory is a most useful asset. It makes the successful boxer a hero, far more of a hero even in this advanced age than the prize scholar at a university commencement.. Such statement of fact is apt to cause chronic moralistists to groan, but the moralist, if he were taken gently by the hand and led to see a real swell bout would, perhaps, become considerably enthused, temporarily at least.

Men are much the same as when the gilded Roman youths bet their money on the gladiators and made heroes of the low-browed Northmen who could fiight. The fighter has ever been admired and, although a boxer may be in private life a modest young fellow, most men, and just as many women, pay homage to his might.

* * *

Every one of the second and third rate middle and heavy weight fighters around New York are, figuratively speaking, kicking themselves, over having allowed a soft mark like Jack Palmer, the latest British false alarm, to get away from them, and incidentally a chance to gather in a nice piece of coin. Sailor Burke tried all he knew to take the Briton on, but Palmer could not see anything in fighting Burke, and so he took on an "easier proposition" in Jack (Twin) Sullivan. Of course Sullivan put his man away easily in ten rounds, and the Briton will go back to Merrie Enland. If Palmer is superior to Gunner Moir, as is asserted, the Gunner doubtless is a dispiriting proposition.

Some of the more enthusiastic, but not especially well posted youngsters in New York, expressed the opinion that Palmer "looked like a fighter." This was simply another instance of the deceptiveness of looks. The same enthusiasts assert that Sam McVey "looks like a comer." Well, if Samuel is going to "come" he should start very soon. McVey was whipped three times by Jack Johnson four years ago, and his "coming" was unavoidably delayed.

* * *

A new aspirant for heavyweight honors made his debut last week in the East in one Fred Russell, of Boston, who put that ought proposition Jack Williams to sleep in two rounds. Russell will bear watching. He is built somewhat on Sharkey lines and his arms seem a little short for a real champion, but he is strong and can hit like the kick of a mule. He has won quite a number of bouts as an amateur and as a professional, and is all as good as Sam Berger ever was, with more promise than that over-rated Californian.

As there is a dearth of heavyweights in the East in spite of the arrival of Sam McVey, Russell may not appear again for some time, but if he does and continues to make good, Al Kauffman need not go around squalling for a match.

* * *

Now that Jack Palmer, the runner up for Great Britain's heavyweight championship, has been properly attended to, it might be on the cards for Gunner Moir, the title holder, to come over here to retrieve England's faded pugilistic glory. They say that Moir, however, should not be measured by Palmer. There is no comparison between them, not between any other heavyweight on the other side and the gunner. British sports confidently believe Moir can beat the best in America, with the possible exception of Jeffries. If Moir is so good let him come over. He would find plenty of action, and if he is a winner, he could make more money in one fight in the far West than in a half dozen fights at home and a long engagement at the music halls. We have been hearing so much of Moir of late that he would be welcome in our midst.

Sam Langford easily defeated "Tige" Smith for the middleweight championship of England last week and secured a $2,000 burse.

The Freeman has a larger circulation than any other Negro publication.

The Freeman is the leading race newspaper of the United States.

CAPE PRINCE OF WALES.

Where America Nods to Asia Across a Narrow Strait.

The most western point of the American continent is a bold granite mountain 2,500 feet high, very abrupt on the sea side and sloping gently toward the interior.

From this mountain one can see a long stretch of the mainland of Siberia. The American point is Cape Prince of Wales. That on the Siberian coast is East cape.

The string of islands running between the two leaves only fourteen miles of open sea between them. The passage is not a difficult one and is often made in a few hours in the open skin boats of the Eskimos, who inhabit both coasts. Every winter it is possible to cross on the ice.

Cape Prince of Wales has the reputation of being the most inclement place in the world. But the very elements combine in making it one of the great hunting places of the arctic regions. The whale, walrus, bear and seal, following the ice south in the fall and north in the spring, pass through this comparatively narrow channel.

This accounts for the cape having one of the largest Eskimo settlements on the arctic coast. The cape village is the clearing house for a large region. Furs come from far up the Yukon and the interior to be exchanged for Siberian reindeer skins.

The natives are heavy, strong of arm and back and very light on their feet. They are short legged, but very fleet footed and great jumpers. They begin to practice jumping as soon as they can walk.

The favorite way of jumping is to spring up and kick with the toes of both feet and come down again on their feet. Many of them can in this way touch a point from twelve to thirty inches above their heads.

In looks they resemble the Japanese far more than the Chinese, but they are lighter in complexion and very ruddy faced. The girls and young women are good looking; some are handsome. Their eyes are a clear brown and very bright, and their eyesight is marvelous.

Their food is what the sea produces—seal, walrus, whale and fish. The hair seal is the most useful. It furnishes the skin for footwear, mittens, trousers, material for nets, ropes and bags for oil.

The flesh is used for food. The blubber, which is the largest part of the seal, furnishes oil for food, light and heat. The quantity of seals seems to be unlimited. Unlike the fur seals the hair seal never comes ashore. It is captured in nets, and when the ice forms it is shot.—Southern Workman.

To read a paper belonging to someone else is simply a common holdup to the man who prints that paper.

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At . . . Special Prices

A heavy flannel suit with best quality trimming and lettering, worth $6.00—Your choice in navy blue maroon or brown. We have these uniforms in stock, and you can have the pants without padding if desired.
At . . $4.00
Managers and Purchasing Committees Should See or Correspond with Us Before Placing Orders. . . . .
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Send Your Next Bundle to the
Hoosier Laundry
320 Indiana Ave.,
The Place where Linens last
We also do
FAMILY WASHING
Rough Dry at
Five Cents Per Pound

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J. J. MORONEY
Has Purchased the Trulock drug Stock and has re-stocked and opened a first-class place. Your patronage is solicited and will be appreciated.
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The Ayres Bulletin

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A Good Story Retold.

SUITS selling up to $27.50, materials and styles worth it, too. Pretty checked, striped and plaid novelties, full skirts, trimmed in braid and bias bands, well tailored and finished, choice, at....$18.50
Handsome suits, formerly priced as high as $32.50, choice materials, made up into plainly tailored effects, jaunty pony suits and stylish cutaways, full plaited skirts, any you choose, at.................$24.50
If you'd like something more elaborate you'll be sure to find a suit among these that strikes your fancy. The materials are this season's choicest, and you'd be getting good value if you paid as much as $45.00 for some of these suits; we're only asking.......................$33.50
These suits include our most elegant and exclusive models, such dressy fabrics as voiles and chiffon panamas, silk lined throughout. We'd only be making a modest profit if we got $60,00 a suit, marked down to $42.50

—Third Floor.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

CITY AND SOCIETY.

Prof. E. S. Diggs of the Terre Haute was in the city on business this week.

The Woman's Club will be the guest of Mrs. Susie Miller in North West Street Monday afternoon.

Woodbine Perfume, Oh! how fragrant exquisite, enchanting, bewitching." Only at, Blodau's Drug Store.

The Junior League of Simpson Chapel held services last Sunday afteroon. G. L. Knox made the address.

Rev. A. A. Russell, of Crawfordsville, pastor of the Second Baptist Church was the guest of Rev. Charles Johnson this week.

A May party and promenade will be given at Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday evening May 14, for the benefit of the St. Philips' building fund.

The True Vine Missionary Society of the Mt. Parin Baptist church will meet Thursday afternoon, May 16 at the church. Mrs. Annie Washington, president, Lillie Lyles, secretary.

Miss Luella Hibbitts, lady attendant for C. M. C. Willis. entertained a small party of friends from Lafayette Sunday after noon complimentary to her cousin, Miss Emma Goodbar, of Springfield, Ill.

Chief Henry, of the True Reformers, Thomas E. Taylor, General Secretary of he Y. M. C. A. and Miss Dayse Walker, President of the C. W. P. A. attended the building fund rally of the A. M. E. church at Shelbyville, Ind., Rev. Ratliffe, pastor last Sunday.

Zerubbabel Commandery of Knights Templar will hold ascension service at Allen Chapel A. M. E. Church Sunday evening May 12, at 7:30 p. m. All Sir Knights are eequested to meet in the lecture room at 7 p. m. All visiting Sir Knights, Master Masons and members of the Eastern Star Chapters are invited. J, D. Barber, Recorder; Fred D. Patridge, E. C.

A PICNIC.

A picnic will be given at the State Fair Grounds, June the 20th, by the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Misterious Ten under the uspices of the Building Committee. They will spare no pains to make things pleasant. The amusements and refreshments will not be limited. All are welcome, Admission 25c. S. Hardrick, chairman; Mrs. Julia Bradhaw, secretary.

Patronize our advertisers.

General Correspondence From Various Sections.

BENTON HARBOR MICH.

The Willing Workers of the Second Baptist Church met Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Shoemakers, an elaborate luncheon was served. Music was furnished by Miss Washington and Miss Sarah Brown.—Mrs. Hill and Miss Smith of Grand Rapids are visiting in the Twin cities.—Mrs. Ollie Scott of South Bend is visiting her sister Mrs. Curry Ballard.—The Ladies of the Baptist Women's Home Mission meets the first and last Tuesday in each month. All members are requested to be present. Mrs. Jennie Sawyer, president and Mary Brown clerk.—Rev. M. Farland baptised seventeen persons last Sunday as a result of the winter revival, making 24 additions.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

Read The Freeman! only five cents per copy.—J. C. Banks returned to his post as carrier No. 8 on the 1st inst. There are now four regular colored carriers in the El Paso Post office with a possibility of one more after the examination on the 22nd inst.—Leave orders for The Freeman at the Jocky Club Barker Shop and it will be brought to your door each week.—H. A. Triplett and T. Banks of Galveston are spending a few days in cur city. They are stopping at the Elite Apartments.—The E Paso Smart Set under the management of J. P. Elliott gave its initial oppearance at the Franklin Opera House last evening to a large and appreciative audience. An excellent program was rendered and the singing was especially fine. Master Olive Cendolf a wee lad of less than six summers reflected great credit upon himself by his catchy song.—Look for El Paso news each week.—Plans and specifications for the new A. M. E. Church will be completed this week and the building committee will be prepared to receive bids for the erection of the same in a few days.—Miss Glen Penn of Carlisbad, New Mexico spent a few daps in the city tSe guest of her brother while en route home from the city of Mexico.—A. Adams of San Antonio and Mrs. E. Coats of Halletsville were happily united in marriage on April 30.—Mrs. Amanda Quarrels is on the sick list.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

The trustees of St. Paul M. E. Church have let the contract for a new parsonage to cost $1,000 when complete.—Mr. and Mrs Robert Reed have moved into their residence on Gilliott street which cost $1 800.—Henry Jackson is with Tom Walker cor. Ray a d Jackson street.—The Black and Tan Band 12 others accompanied the Business Men's tour in South Texas. George Holliman is up after a three weeks illnes.—The Oriental Hotel crew and the Majestic boys are planning for a grand time soon.—Let every club in the city look forward to buying and building which will be of much credit to those who are interested.—Rufus Green has just returned from an extended trip through the Indian and Oklahoma territories and speaks in the highest terms of that being the place for the hustling business Negro. While at Rantersville he pnrchased four lots. I. W. Scott of Chicota accompanied him.—Mrs. Matthew Norwood formerly of this city but now living in Denver, Colorado is here visiting relatives and friends. Hats and fine summer bonnets made at 596 Cochran street.—The place where fancy headgoods are made to please every customer.—The C. M. E Rally netted over $1,400 last Sunday.—Cheer up! and read The Freeman for news. Get busy and phone 1754 when you want this paper ask that Griffin call for the cash. 60c for 3 months; 85c for 6 months; $1.50 the year.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

A Negro Elks lodge was set up last week with about fifty members.—When in the city visit the Abbyssinian Ice Cream Parlor cor of 4th and Elulsion.—St. Lukes A. M. E. Church of which Rev. Christy formerly of Indianapolis is pastor raised $1,092.26 in their rally to pay off a $600 morgage. Mrs. Christy's club raised $500.15, Prof. Lucas' club raised $480.88. Mr. Burkhaller's club raised $111.—The May Fair was a grand success Over $200 worth of tickets were sold by the contestants for the prizes – The Knights of Pythias held their annual sermon at the A. M. E. Zion Church last Sunday. Rev. H. H. Pitts preached the sermon.—Mrs. McJohnson has a swell cafe on Fifth street.—J. R. Kyle is running a fine barbershop and bath house on Broadway. The Syndicates and Imperials played the opening game of ball here Sunday. The score was 5 to 4 in favor of the Imperials. Garner the grocer, will soon move into the brick builleing being built for Dr. Blint on Broadway between 13 and 14th.—Pearl Abernathy has opened a real estate office at 605 Missouri Ave.

COLORED People Treated WHITE
J A CONKEY,
Cut Price Drugs and School Supplies
PRESCRIPTION SPECIALIST
Sole Agent for the famous "Kink Straighener" Hair Pomade. Price 50 cents.
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500 COLORED MEN AND WOMEN WANTED
For all kind of work. Write me to-day and see what I have to offer you. All you have to do is to get on the train in your town, get off in Pittsburg and go to work; can secure this position for you before you leave home. If you have a sister, mother, daughter, wife or any relative that want to come out here write me before the summer is gone for particulars. Write THOS. H. HARRISON, 1310 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED.

Twenty couples for cake walking at Tomlinson Hall. Address The Freeman.

THE PARKER HOUSE

The many patrons of the Parker House during the past year, are extended thanks or their liberal patronage, also for the kind y reference to the house from time to ime The same courteous treatment will be accorded in the future, The best of he seasons always on hand. Excellent service. Excellent table, good sleeping rooms, bath, etc. J. W. Holliman, Prop., 317-321 W. Michigan street. Phones New 4972: Old 651.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Stetson and Dunlap Hats, Seaton's Hat Store.

Nice furnished rooms for man and wife rear 917 N. Alabama St.

For Rent—Two furnished rooms, gentlemen only 510 W. Michigan street.

Wanted—Cobblers at 347 Indiana avenue Rocky Mountain Shoe Shop. At once.

Flour, feed, coal, ice and tranfer. Bennett Bros., Indiana avenue; 'phone 2977.

Dr. Langston, dentist at 404 Indiana Ave., New Phone 1692, makes a specialty of plates, crowns, bridges, repairs and regulating children's teeth.

The genuine Carter's Rheumatic Remedy sent by mail on receipt of price 50ct. stamps). Has cured others; will cure you. Address, R. P. Blodau, druggist, Indianapolis, Ind.

CANCER SPECIALIST.

Dr. E. B Brigham, specialist, 18 West Market street, Indianapolis, has the "Best" Cancer treatment used today. Consult him for all malignant skin diseases.

They say that the best corn meal in the world is made in Tennessee. We fail to see it that way. A degree or so North of Tennessee they have some notable corn bread—in the State of Kentucky; then just north of Kentucky is the home of corn, Indian corn, Indiana corn—all the same. The housewives know what to do with corn meal. The trouble with the Tennesseans is that they have never been from home.

ANY HAT CAP STYLE COLOR $1.00
FROM FACTORY TO YOU
Hats and Caps
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED
Money With Order—No Goods Sent C.O.D.
SEND SIZE, STYLE and COLOR
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SEND THE MAN IN THE KITCHEN
See how he will like the heat and the drudgery.
He will get you a
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So that you may do the COOKING in comfort.
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What's The Matter

With calling upon us now for chandeliers or to repair or renew that plumbing job of yours? Estimates from us will cost you nothing, but it will reveal the limit of cos you can expect the work to be done for and done right.
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If every man in this town knew the MERITS of OUR CLOTHES as we know them nobody would wear any other kind but ours.
For **$9.99**
No More—No Less
Park Theater Clothing Store,
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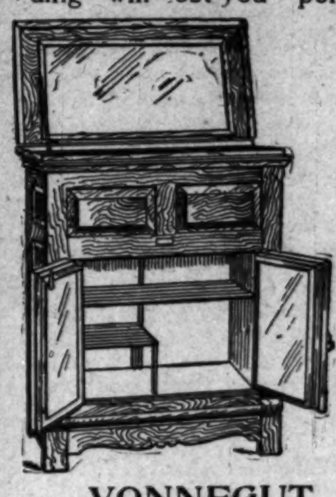
MRS. WHITTEN,
Millinery
Special sale all next week of
Tailored and Dress Hats.
We also do exclusive
ORDER WORK.
Give us a call; we will convince you; our time is entirely yours.
335-337 Indiana Avenue.

THE BREATH OF SWEET Flowers
is imprisoned in our PARISIAN PERFUME PACKET. Parisian Perfume is a powder which you dissolve in water and so make Fifty Cents worth of the most beautiful handkerchief perfume you ever used. And yet it only takes a TEN CENT packet of Parisian Perfume Powder to make it. We have spent Time and Money freely in order to be able to offer Parisian Perfume Powder at Ten Cents a packet. Its oder is delightful. It lasts as well as the most expensive perfumes you can buy at the drug store at Five times the price. Handy to carry about. You need not use all the packet at once unless you wish, but you can dissolve a pinch of it in a little water and make your Perfume just as you want to use it. We send you a full size packet of Parisian Perfume Powder free by mail on receipt of ten cents silver Send us your order to-day. National Specialty Novelty Company, Ltd., 1326 Barone Street, New Orleans, La.

A want ad in this column at one cent a word.

Belding Refrigerators are low in price but not "cheap"

You can buy a refrigerator for less money than a "Belding" will cost you—perhaps for only one-half as much. But do you want that kind—the cheap kind?



Are you willing to put up with imperfect and unsanitary refrigeration to save a few dollars?
Suppose you were—you would lose in the end anyhow, because of the actual money loss resulting from extra consumption of ice and spoiled foods in the "cheap" refrigerator.
Better get a "Belding"—it's a GOOD refrigerator—the best sold at a reasonable price.
VONNEGUT HARDWARE CO.,
Both Phones 589 — 120-124 East Washington St.
We sell ice cream freezers, water coolers, hose, hose reels, lawn mowers—nearly all summer necessities for house, lawn or garden.

The Bee Hive
LADIES OUTFITTERS 408 W. WASH.

Full plaited brilliantine SKIRTS	$1.98
All colors, full plaited, Taffetta Trimmed, Voile Skirts . .	$2.95
Silk Mull Waists	89c
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One-Third off on all Suits, Hats, Waists and Skirts
SATURDAY—408 W. Washington Street.

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The TAILOR,
322 and 327 Indiana Avenue.
See Us for Your Spring Sui
Everybody knows that we have the
NEWEST AND LATEST FADS.
Ask your friends. — Suits $20.00 and up.

SPECIAL SALE.
RUBBERIZED RAINCOATS Guaranteed Waterproof, Rainproof and Dustproof, made in invisible and cross plaids, trimmed with Leather Collars and Cuffs, value $12,50, special **$8.98**
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Comply in every way with the
PURE FOOD LAW.
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EVERYBODY Goes to NORTON'S DRUG STORE, corner Indiana Ave., and Michigan street, for everything usually kept in a first-class drug store - Prices are the same as in all CUT RATE Drug Storees Only registered clerks employed. Sole agents for Ford's Hair Pomade and Hair Straighteners.

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Between the Physician and Patient stands the Pharmacist. It is his office to dispense the purest and best drugs. Upon his skill and integrity the physician depends for results. An error on his part may result seriously for the patient. You can, with confidence, bring your prescriptions to Gauld's Pharmacy. 601 Indiana Ave.

Try a classified ad in The Freeman.

THE GRAND-LEADER 338-340 E. WASH. ST.
TOWELS 5c TOWELS
BLEACHED HUCK TOWELS, size 16x42 inches, regular Huck Towels, 200 dozen Bleached 9c grade, 60c a dozen
EACH 5c EACH

MONEY TO LOAN
Assured Satisfaction
When you borrow money of the old reliable
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Indianapolis Mortgage and Loan Company,
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